The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (in the city), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sel. ected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues) $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1871. NO. 263.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial. Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly should notify the Publication Office at once. Complaints should be made promptly, or they cannot be attended to. Remember that all communications must be addressed to the proprietors.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Famine in Persia Creating Dreadful Havoc—Deaths in One Province Three Hundred Daily—Disturbances in Canton—Prince Bismarck Created Duke of Louxembourg—Ex-President Johnson to Visit Paris—Death of a Distinguished Comedian—The New Spanish Ministry—The Goodwood Races, &c., &c.

Prince Bismarck Made a Duke—Cannibalism in Hayti—Death of the Comedian Mathews—Andy Johnson to Visit Paris—Sad Details of the Famine in Persia.

LONDON, July 26.—It is rumored that Prince Bismarck has been created Duke of Luxembourg.

A letter from Port au Prince says that nineteen people in Hayti have been arrested and placed in prison for cannibalism.

The steamship Samaria, from Boston, for Liverpool, has arrived out.

A discovery of concealed arms has been made at Liverpool, which are in some way connected with Fenanism.

Chas. J. Mathews, the distinguished comedian, died at the age of sixty-seven.

Arrangements are being made in Paris to welcome Hon. Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, who is expected there at an early day.

Eighteen Communists will be tried together at the first sittings of each of the courts-martials.

The English Consul at Tabriz announces that he has received and will forward to his Government most heartrending details of the famine in Persia. Specially regarding the Province of Khorassan, the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The disease in the province of Khorassan averages three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivvors, and men, women and children are in some cases killed to render the supply of food abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled, by the exigency of the situation, to draw a sanitary cordon along the border of its dominions.

Disturbances in Canton

HONG KONG, July 25, *via* LONDON, July 26.—Disturbances have occurred in Canton and a British gunboat has been dispatched there for the protection of English and other foreign residents in that place.

The New Spanish Ministers Progressives.

MADRID, July 26.—Following is a complete list of the new ministry, just formed by Senor Zorilla, and all of whom have been sworn into office: President of Council and Minister of Interior, Senor Ruiz Zorilla; Minister of War, Lieutenant General Fernandez de Cardoba; Minister of Justice, Senor Encintero Rios; Minister of Finance, Senor Gomez; Minister of Marine, Senor Beranger; Minister of Works, Senor Madraz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor P. M. Sagasta; Minister of Colonies, Admiral Malcamps. Senor Zorilla declares that all the Ministry are members of the Progressist party, and will follow the policy inaugurated in the September revolution. There has been no difficulty in the formation of the Cabinet since the resignation of Marshal Serrano.

The Bellanger Scandal Case—Attack on the French Financial Policy—Bishop Guibert Congratulated by the Pope.

PARIS, July 26.—The record of the Court of Cassation acquitting M. Devienne of unworthy connection with the Imperial scandal case of Marguerite Bellanger, says that Devienne merely obeyed the honorable sentiment in preventing the publication of the letters.

The *Journal des Debats* makes a sharp attack upon the financial measures put forward by the Government, and proposes a substitution therefor of the income tax.

The Pope has, in a letter just published, extended his warm congratulations to Mgr. Gilbert upon his election to the Archbishopric of Paris.

Goodwood Races—The Canadian Volunteers Breaking Camp.

LONDON, July 26.—The Goodwood meeting commenced yesterday, and continues until Friday. The great event to-day was the race for the Goodwood stakes handicap. Fourteen horses started. The result was as follows: Tranbaa, by Hanlan out of Wintma, one; Colt by Wamba out of Lady Hungerford, three years, two. The well-known jockey, Fordham, rode the winner.

The Canadian volunteers who recently came to England to compete for prizes at the Wimbledon rifle meeting, and some of whom have been winners, have been entertained at a *dejeuner* given by English officers. They will soon return home.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil to-day paid a visit to the ship-building yard of John Laird.

Frank Mathews, the actor, died yesterday.

Marine News.

BREST, July 26.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 26.—Consols 93¼. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 92⅝; do of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 91⅝.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—5-20s of '62 96½.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes 55 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9⅝@9⅞d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Pork 92s. Beef 81s. Lard 49s 3d.

MEADVILLE, PA,

Mass Building of Dick's Iron Works Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 26, 1871.

The main building of Dick's Iron Works was destroyed by fire last night. The foundry was saved, but it is considerably damaged. The loss from the fire will aggregate at least twenty thousand dollars. Besides the building, the works were lately supplied with new machinery of the most improved kind. Insurance about ten thousand dollars. About fifty men are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

CRIME.

Negro Murderers Hung.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Ned Myers and Terris Coppedge, negroes, were hanged at Walthero, Union county, on last Friday, for the murder of James W. Redford, a white man.

A Missouri Farmer Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Wm. Bashaw, while working on his farm in Dallas county, in this State, last Friday, was shot an instantly killed by some unknown person. His body was found shortly after shot. It is supposed that the shooting grew out of some old war difficulty.

False Swearing.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Specials received last night from Indianapolis state that Richard J. Bright of the *Sentinel*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of presenting false and fraudulent accounts as State printer, and swearing to them at the office. President of Council and Minister of Interior, Senor Ruiz Zorilla; Minister of War, Lieutenant General Fernandez de Cardoba; Minister of Justice, Senor Encintero Rios; Minister of Finance, Senor Gomez; Minister of Marine, Senor Beranger; Minister of Works, Senor Madraz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor P. M. Sagasta; Minister of Colonies, Admiral Malcamps. Senor Zorilla declares that all the Ministry are members of the Progressist party, and will follow the policy inaugurated in the September revolution. There has been no difficulty in the formation of the Cabinet since the resignation of Marshal Serrano.

The Dominion Bank Robbers.

BOSTON, July 26.—Benjamin Allstaill, who was arrested for the alleged robbery of the Dominion Bank of Toronto, was discharged this morning, as under the extradition treaty the evidence to be held. Frederick Regnor, who was arrested with him, was held for having counterfeit bills in his possession, and not being able to prove that he had no connection with the robbery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1871.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANA, BRAZIL.

Private letters received by the last steamer from an American resident at Pana, Brazil, dated July 4, says that the yellow fever has assumed a very malignant form at Pana. Nearly every stranger in the city has died from it. The English Consul died a few days ago, and I hear to-day that his wife is dying. Doctors Lamos, Walche, Quadeos and Labos, and all the other Brazilian physicians are losing nearly all their patients with the yellow fever. All strangers are liable to take fever in Pana, and nearly every Portuguese who emigrated to Pana in the last six or eight months has died. Several steamers which lately arrived at Rio Janeiro from Pana have been quarantined in the lower bay, but the lieutenant from Pana has been permitted to reach her dock, though she had touched at Pana.

NEW IRISH SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the Irish ward delegates last night for the purpose of taking steps to have organized a new Irish militia regiment, resolutions were adopted to the effect that, as loyal citizens of the republic, the Irish people should place themselves in such a position as to be able at any time to defend the Republic from all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and to resist the inroads of despotism or monarchial insitutions to this country, should ever an attempt in that direction be made.

The Independent Volunteers' Ancient Order of Hibernians have called a meeting to be held next Saturday evening. This society was formed on the 23d inst., in Hibernia Hall, and named by the unanimous decision of all the patriotic Irish soldiers present. It will be no defensive name. The names of the officers attached to the call are the same as those found upon the paper taken from the person of a rioter on the day of the 12th inst.

THE HORSE PLAGUE.

The horse disease is still making sad havoc among the railroad horses in this city.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A Paris correspondent writes under date of July 8: "The government is assembling men in several of the Provincial camps, and before the first of August will have 200,000 men under arms. The whole force will be under Marshol McMahon's command, when General D'Admiralt will be made Governor of Paris, and have under him almost the military force of the capital and neighborhood. The Toulon navy-yard is getting four transports ready for sea. They will sail for New Caledonia with the insurgents between the 15th and 31st of July. Other navy yards are employed in a similar manner. Orders have been given to get two additional transports ready for sea. It is said that each emigrant's voyage will cost $300.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A letter from Paris says an epidemic of a serious nature prevails among the horses of the Paris cab companies. Two hundred died lately in a few days.

Captain James C. Williamson, of the United States Navy, died in Jersey City on Monday.

James Stock, a stone mason, working on the locks at Keokuk, Iowa, was fatally injured on Tuesday, by part of a derrick falling on him.

Mr. Gow, Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company, of Kingston, Canada, was drowned Tuesday night, while attempting to jump on board a steamer.

AQUATIC.

The Fastest Time on Record Made at Ingleside.

SPRINGFIELD, July 26.—The official statement of J. J. Owens and C. A. Nichols, of this city, time keepers in the recent University boat race at Ingleside, declares that they have discovered an error of one minute in reckoning the time for that race. The change thus effected makes the time of the Argonautic crew 16.46½, the fastest time on record by nearly one minute.

HALIFAX, July 26.—The steamship North America, from Liverpool, has arrived. The Tyne crew, consisting of Renforth, Perry, Bright and Chambers, were among her passengers. They brought with them a new race boat. The crew will proceed by rail to Boston to St. Johns.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Atlantic and Great Western at Akron.

The McClellan Party the Purchasers—$4,435,500 Paid for the Ohio Portion of the Line—Arbitrators Appointed to Settle Differences with the Erie Corporation—A New Road from Pittsburgh to New York Talked Of—The Montrose Narrow-Gauge Railroad—Progress of the Work on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, &c., &c.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN SALE AT AKRON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 26, 1871.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, or that portion of it in Ohio, was sold to-day at the Court House by Hon. Reuben Hitchcock to A. G. Thurman, George B. McClellan and W. B. Duncan, trustees, for $4,435,500. The sale commenced at ten o'clock, and was kept open until four P. M. There was only one bid, no other railroad parties being present.

ARBITRATORS APPOINTED.

Juege Boynton to-day appointed M. R. Waite, of Toledo, and Stephenson Burke, of Cleveland, arbitrators to settle all matters of difference between the Erie road and the receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NEW JERSEY LEASE.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Argument was commenced in Chancellor Zabriski's Court, at Trenton, New Jersey, yesterday, on a motion for a perpetual injunction forbidding the united companies of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company from perfecting a lease of the property of the former companies. On motion of ex-Secretary of State Black, a postponement of the case was granted until Wednesday, in order to enable the plaintiffs' counsel to examine the reply of the defense.

CONSOLIDATION.

HARTFORD, CT., July 26.—The bill consolidating the New York and New Haven and Hartford and New Haven Railroads passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 13 to 5. It has now passed both Houses.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON.

The contract for the first three sections of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, was let sometime since to John T. Gordon, of Allegheny, and work on the grading was commenced and is being vigorously prosecuted through the boroughs on the South Side. Application was made to the courts by the residents of Manor street, Birmingham, for an injunction to stop the work, but the court refused the application and appointed a Commissioner to take testimony. Meanwhile the work progresses on the first three miles, from the Pan-Handle Railroad bridge to Peel's Run, and in a short time the whole line to Monongahela City will be ready to let to contract. Lines have also been drawn across the Monongahela at Braddock's and Turtle Creek, connecting the road with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and altogether work is progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected.

NEW ROAD FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK.

The New York *Stockholder*, in an article on the "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its views," alludes to the projected line from this city to Chicago, and says:

"At present the new line would invite traffic chiefly to Baltimore. But, in reference to traffic to New York, it will not be overlooked that, in the event, not regarded doubtful, of the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Company of the New Jersey United Companies' roads, an active and ambitious railroad interest, already well organized and strong, will be left to compete with the Pennsylvania Company for business from Pittsburgh to this city.

"The interest referred to is the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, which has recently come to Harrisburg, hitherto enjoying a good share of the Pennsylvania Company's traffic to the West, deprived of this through the pending lease, as soon as approved, of the New Jersey United Companies' roads, it will be left to the New Jersey Central Company and its allies to promote an extension of their lines from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, or, rather, could be a bolder and more positively hostile movement, the building of a straighter line, once contemplated by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in its more prosperous days, across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, perhaps William Penn Nevin, the New Jersey Central company's chief station on the Delaware.

THE MONTROSE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The problem of the expediency of narrow-gauges to railroads is being practically solved in Pennsylvania by the construction of a three feet road, which the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad by the Montrose Railroad Company, of which Mr. J. I. Blakslee is the President. The corps of engineers, of which Mr. Philip Adams is Chief, and John Collins Assistant, are rapidly completing the survey, and expect to be able to put it under contract by the first of September. The route begins at Tunkhannock station, on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, and will terminate for the present at the beautiful and busy town of Montrose, the shire town of Susquehanna county, the center of rich and productive agricultural region. Its length will be twenty-seven miles, and its maximum grade only eighty feet. The grading is very light, and is estimated will cost less than the superstructure, which the Lehigh Valley Company have contracted to furnish, taking their pay in the stock of the company. The citizens of Montrose and Tunkhannock, with the farmers along the line, have subscribed $120,000 to the capital stock, and have given the right of way for nearly the whole distance. A meeting of the stockholders to receive the ready subscribed is within $60,000 of enough to cover the entire cost. It is proposed to raise the amount in stock, thus setting the example of building a first-class road, and the first of the narrow-gauges in the locality from stock taken by the patrons and friends of the road, independent of any aid from foreign capital. This will create a unique friendly feeling towards the company, almost every man along the line having contributed either in funds or right of way, and the interest in its prosperity when completed. The stock already taken is that of over 500 individuals, each having from two to sixty shares. This will undoubtedly be a large paying road, and will do much toward demonstrating the practicability of a narrow-gauge for passenger and freight traffic, and the comparative economy in construction and equipments over broad-gauges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Portland and Ogdensburg road is making rapid progress in Maine as well as in Vermont. The Maine division is now opened to North Conway, and, enjoying, besides a desirable local traffic, the profitable summer travel which allows to the White Mountains and their neighborhood.

—The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company are designing a new line directly west from Champaign, Illinois, to connect with the North Missouri Central road at Quincy, Mississpot. This route, when completed, will extend by the nearest route from Indianapolis to Fort Kearney by way of Lincoln, Nebraska. It will be a shorter route to Fort Kearney than any other now built or projected.

—Contracts have been let for grading the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, from St. Peter to New Ulm, the work to be completed this season, and five hundred men will be set to work at once. The bridges over the Mississippi river at Hastings and Winona are to be completed by the 25th of September, at which time St. Paul and Minneapolis will be united, be completed, and another and shorter through line to the Pacific by Northern Michigan be ready for use.

—The Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *via* Parkersburg, has been materially improved within the past two years. These improvements have been of the most permanent and substantial character; such as relaying the track almost entire with new rails, joined with fishbar joints; also new stone ballasting, &c. This road has been equipped with new passenger coaches and palace sleeping and drawing-room cars that are unequalled by any road in the country.

—The Delaware, Ohio, *Gazette* of the 21st says: There is some talk of extending the Hocking Valley Railroad from Columbus over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad to Delaware, by way of Kenton and Alda to Ottawa, and thence over the Dayton and Michigan road to Toledo. Such a road would confer with the proposed New York, Delaware and Northwestern road. Still the idea is good and may have a bearing in future action as regards the latter. Should the Hocking Valley and Straitsville roads compete for an extension through Delaware, we may yet have a northern outlet. A road to Toledo would open about the same trade as would be brought about by the proposed road to Michigan.

"We learn, says the San Francisco *Call* of July 16th, that work has been ordered on the air line route from Oakland to Sacramento, by the Central Pacific Company. The distance is asserted to be eighty-seven miles to Oakland. Three miles of piling and bridge work will be necessary to cross the head of Suisun Bay. Two draw bridges are to be constructed. The road will be completed in about a year, and thirty miles constructed within the next sixty days. The bridge work will be let to contract in a few days, and forwarded as soon as the road is completed to the crossing point. It is intended to have the road completed by the 1st of January next. A contract was entered into with Meigs & Gawley on Monday for $500,000 worth of lumber to use in its construction.

—The parties interested in the Columbus and Circleville Railroad and the Atlantic and Erie Railroad met at Columbus, Ohio, Friday, for consultation, but failed to accomplish anything of special importance. One of the active men on the last named road reports affairs of his company as looking well. A loan of five millions of dollars has been effected, and it is expected that the road from Toledo to the crossing of Columbus and Cleveland road, in Delaware county, will be ready for the iron by November. An effort is also being made to build what is known as the Millersport branch, from Somerset to Columbus to Millersport. It is claimed by some that the people will grade the road, the Atlantic and Lake Erie company will furnish the iron, and the road will open up immense coal fields, and will be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

WASHINGTON, PA.

A Lady Killed by Lightning—Another Lady and a Child Stunned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 26, 1871.

Mrs. John Allen, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning during a severe storm this evening. Her youngest child, a girl about a month old, Elizabeth Wolf, were stunned at the same time.

FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

Democratic State Printer Arrested for Perjury.

The State Printer of Indiana, Richard J. Bright, of the Indianopolis *Sentinel*, has been arrested and held for examination on a charge of perjury in swearing to false accounts. The Democratic State Central Committee had been called together to consider the charges against Mr. Bright, and he was expected to appear before the Committee and make an explanation of his conduct; but he did not do so. After his arrest the Committee decided to take no action in the matter until the legal examination is held. This was to take place to-day (Thursday).

A dispatch from Indianapolis says:

Voorhees, Coffroth and other friends of Bright claim that he has been compelled to overdraw his accounts in order to sustain his paper, and that at the end of his term he will present a clear balance sheet; but Mathews, of the Sec. Abbs, Adamses, and Satan himself. I never claimed the Word of God against American slavery with more confidence than I quote it against that sex-slavery which makes one half of the race like dogs to the other half. In the name of God and on the authority of His Church, I set up my banners and claim equality before the law. This nation, this Michigan be ready for us, God and I are a majority against a thousand such worlds as this; and when we once let Him and the truth to be spoken, in the love of it, it must and will prevail.

Indiana, outside the court house, is a thriving, really beautiful town, with wide streets and shade trees, quaint old houses, and some very elegant new ones. The bar of the town is famous for the moral character of its people, and the sincerity with which they carry out in practice all moral and reformatory questions. They are a reading people, and there are few families in the county who do not take a paper. The soil is of large tracts of pine forest in the northwestern portion, which extends to the Pennsylvania line, the Susquehanna; and great quantities are sent East by that outlet. It is estimated that there is full three hundred thousand dollars worth of square timber rafted and ready, now waiting for the rising of the waters. But man, as lumbermen as well as farmer, continues to curse the earth as God said, in Eden, that he would, by childish, shortsighted greed and waste in his use of the wealth of nature. Instead of simply cutting off the timber, they also make boats and spars and boards and beams, leaving the younger trees room to grow, and so 2689ing up the supply and preserving the forests. Thousands of acres, totally unfit for cultivation, are wantonly burned over their coverings, injured out of proportion and left to unsightly uselessness, while the water which falls upon them, and should feed trees and streams, runs quickly away. The Susquehanna has been at low water mark unprecedented, and that little if any lumber has been floated off from this region, and there is a consequent financial distress.

Whether men will learn, by sad experience, and prevent the destruction of forests, using their timber, or go on until this magnificent heritage is a treeless, streamless waste, a howling wilderness, is a question not yet solved. I have little faith that the vandalism will be checked soon; for narrow-gauge railroads seem to offer facilities for getting the timber out of every mountain gorge and fastness; and if it is removed, on the old plan of reckless destruction, the next generation of people can sell out the bed of the Allegheny in town lots. Indiana now is a center for the lumber and bark trade; but the supply of these will run out in about fifty years, and her resources will be worthless. Indiana is one of the most highly well adapted to agriculture is not unlimited. There is very little timber land that is not deep, and all that kind of farming which exhausts one field and clears another Indiana will soon run low in material for its growth. The people of the county, in common with Americans generally, have great need to learn the art of thinning and husbanding their resources. They are killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and will not get such another.

They are making a narrow-gauge railroad from a point on the Indiana branch of the Central, to run to Cherrytree, a point on the Susquehanna, which was a corporation having large interests in the hands of the red man and those he had sold to William Penn; and this will enable the manufacturers to get at the regions of great wealth of timber. Whether they will act more wisely than their predecessors remains to be seen. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

STATE POLITICS.

The Huntingdon *Journal* is of opinion William J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, will be the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District; that the fight between Mr. Hall and the Democratic nominee will be a warm, but that the former will be elected by a majority of from 800 to 1,000.

The Clarion county Democracy have so split up that the primary meetings of the party cannot be conducted with any approach to unity of sentiment, even though larger quantities of the party beverages are indulged in than usual.

The new departure wing of the Democracy in Mercer county is not very strong, and unable to support two organs. As a consequence the *Democratic Signal* and Sharon *Times* are to be consolidated.

Every Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, says the *State Journal*, is the open advocate of free trade, notwithstanding the Democratic platforms on which Mr. Candless and Cooper stand, calls for a protection of Pennsylvania interests. How can this be done under the domination of a party which is the friend of free trade? Let the farmer and mechanic consider and vote as their judgment dictates.

One of our Republican exchanges puts to the new departure policy of the Democracy the old anecdote of the boy and the woodchuck. The boy was observed watching for a woodchuck to come out of his hole. "You going to shoot that woodchuck?" said a passer-by. "Catch him!" said the boy, contemptuously. "I've got to catch him, stranger, we're out of meat."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: It is certain that the Democratic ticket cannot be elected in this city without the aid of several thousand Republican votes. As there is nothing in a comparison of the two tickets to induce such a change of party association, the committee, in order to cover up the purpose of the meeting, passed a resolution putting ex-Senator Hendricks on the track for the Presidency, and resolving that there is no division of sentiment among the Democrats of Indiana upon that subject.

A MILLION FOR SILENCE.

Attempt to Silence the New York Times.

The Tammany Ring Offer a Million Dollars if the Paper Would Keep Silent in Regard to the Frauds it is Unearthing.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Brooklyn *Union* says: "We have the highest authority for saying that a prominent member of the Tammany Ring called upon the principal proprietor of the New York *Times* a week or two ago, and made a startling offer for the copyright of the paper. He was told that there was not money enough in New York city to buy the *Times*. A day or two after a Tammany Republican called on the same gentleman and offered one million dollars on the part of the Ring if the *Times* would keep silent concerning the frauds it is now unearthing."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Importation of Imitation American Watches.

A Man Sent to Russia to Collect the Perkins Claim—Members of the Cabinet to Return on Friday—Opening of Bids for the Lands of the Kansas Indians, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1871.

Gone to Collect the Perkins Claim.

A Washington banker started for Russia yesterday, with power of attorney to receive the amount of the long pending Perkins claim, which was submitted to arbitration and decided against the Russian Government.

Bogus Watches.

Manufacturers of American watches have had reason to complain of bogus foreign watches imported into this country, the plates and trade marks of which were good imitations, and the sale of which has in many respects injured their business. Congress at its last session enacted that whenever parties engaged in manufacturing watches in this country shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury a *fac simile* of their trade marks, the same should be sent to collectors of customs throughout the country, and they be instructed to refuse entry to any foreign watches assimilating the trade marks of American watches. The American Watch Company of Waltham to-day complied with their part of the law by sending a large number of sheets on which are accurately printed the trademark of all watches manufactured by them.

Assembling of the Cabinet.

All the members of the Cabinet are expected here on Tuesday next.

Sale of Lands of the Kansas Indians.

The work of opening bids for the lands of the Kansas Indians began to-day. They numbered about four hundred, and no decision in the matter can probably be reached for ten days or two weeks.

THE JEFF. DAVIS SCANDAL.

It is Probably True as to the Main Facts.

[Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, July 24.

But very little was known here of the *faux pas* of Jeff. Davis on the Memphis sleeping car. Since the arrival of several distinguished Tennesseans, the scandal has been much talked about. I heard the story from the lips of a well-known citizen of Memphis, who gives absolute credence to it. He related all the circumstances connected with the scandalous affair yesterday, in presence of Fernando Wood and several other warm friends of the "lost cause." Indeed, the gentleman who vouches for the story has been a devoted follower and friend of the man that Greeley is "honduman for. The story as related implicates Jeff Davis and a lady of high standing in society, in Memphis, in violating one of the commandments. In a word, the conqueror of the train found him in the car berth with the aforesaid lady, at a late hour in the night. The lady had tickets for Nashville, *via* Decatur, and Mr. Davis for Atlanta. The lady went out of her way over one hundred miles, so pleased was she with Jeff Davis's society, and got off at Chattanooga, where she and the "lost cause" parted company. There is no doubt that the story is true, and the Southern people here have not a word to say, as they feel Jeff Davis has brought disgrace upon them.

"Well, what will be the result of all this," I asked my Memphis informant.

"Why, Mr. —— is a blooded fellow, and he will have to shoot Davis. He can't live in Memphis or Nashville if he don't."

So following close upon this scene will be a drama of blood. Another Othello and Desdemona—Mrs. Fair and Crittenden.

General Buckner, who did the Republic some service at Fort Donelson; Colonel Hunt, late chief ordinance officer of the Southern Confederacy; Judge Phelan, Jeff's lesson friend, and attorney for the "Carolina Life Insurance Company" of which Jeff. himself is President, are here, but have but little to say about the affair.

Major Wicks, the President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Vice President of Davis's insurance company, is cast down at the misfortune of his personal friend, whose case, with the lady, is now being canvassed before the Memphis Episcopal Church.

"Why don't you deny it, point blank?" asked Colonel Leatherman, late candidate for Governor of Tennessee, of Judge Phelan.

"Because I can't."

"Why?"

"Because it's true!"

MRS. SWISSHELM ON HER TRAVELS.

The Magnificent New Court House at Indiana—All Laws of Acoustics Violated in its Construction—A Reading Community—The Folly of Destroying Our Forests.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ZOZONIA, PA., July 21, 1871.

In my last I promised to tell you something about places and things seen during my late horticultural tour in the rural districts of Western Pennsylvania. My course was rather erratic, for I had two objects in view—visiting old friends and planting young trees, which, like those of the astute Dumbbikes, shall "grow grandly when I'm dead."

Coming down from the mountain, twelve miles, over one of the roughest roads in this State of rocky, rutty highways, this one winding up and down amid scenery so beautiful, so grand and green and glorious that I must see it over in order to being able to believe in its existence, we came to the prosperous borough of Indiana, which sits on a lovely eminence, from which its summit seems gradually down into open valleys on three sides. In one of these "Vinegar Hill" shoots up so suddenly and symmetrically as to suggest the idea of having been made by human hands. Several others, seen from the railroad which connects the borough with the Pennsylvania canal, are so like it that they look like a chain of forts. The highest point of ground in the borough is crowned by a stately new Court House, said to be one of the finest in the State; and the authorities, like every other county I have ever seen, is constructed on the principal of violating all the laws of acoustics to the greatest possible extent. Architects seem to think that the less we hear in our courts of justice the better. The cells are therefore made larger than it is long, and higher than it it is wide, with the walls all broken up by beautiful cornices and other ornaments, and a deep recess behind the speaker's desk, with arches at the sides, and another about one half of whom heard me; for, the people, justly proud of their new and elegant court house, had not brought themselves to acknowledge that it is a failure in so important a particular. I have learned me it was no very easy to speak in it that the most ordinary voice could be heard in every part of it. So, notwithstanding the adverse testimony of my eyes, I indulged my fatal desire for the rough rib, and took it easy; but among those who heard, were Silas M. Clarke, Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and thinkers of the county assembled before whom the lecture was delivered, Wilson Taylor, late candidate for Congress, and most of all the other leading lawyers and thinkers of the place, and to them it is good ground, and will bring forth good fruit, in its season, which leaves it in the hearing of the nations; for if you hear "the truth, the truth shall make you free." The object of my lecture is to drive the stony charges out of the way, that we may reveal the Bible from those interpreters who have ever sought to keep it from the people, for the purposes of under which mankind has groaned. I claim it, and under the Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant, as the legal authority for emancipating the negro race, and am willing to meet all opposing forces on this question, all opposers of Noah, Abraham, and the Conferences, all Seth-Side Adamses, and Satan himself. I never claimed the Word of God against American slavery with more confidence than I quote it against that sex-slavery which makes one half of the race like dogs to the other half. In the name of God and on the authority of His Church, I set up my banners and claim equality before the law. This nation, this Michigan be ready for us, God and I are a majority against a thousand such worlds as this; and when we once let Him and the truth to be spoken, in the love of it, it must and will prevail.

Indiana, outside the court house, is a thriving, really beautiful town, with wide streets and shade trees, quaint old houses, and some very elegant new ones. The bar of the town is famous for the moral character of its people, and the sincerity with which they carry out in practice all moral and reformatory questions. They are a reading people, and there are few families in the county who do not take a paper. The soil is of large tracts of pine forest in the northwestern portion, which extends to the Pennsylvania line, the Susquehanna; and great quantities are sent East by that outlet. It is estimated that there is full three hundred thousand dollars worth of squared timber rafted and ready, now waiting for the rising of the waters. But man, as lumbermen as well as farmer, continues to curse the earth as God said, in Eden, that he would, by childish, shortsighted greed and waste in his use of the wealth of nature. Instead of simply cutting off the timber, they also make boats and spars and boards and beams, leaving the younger trees room to grow, and so 2689ing up the supply and preserving the forests. Thousands of acres, totally unfit for cultivation, are wantonly burned over their coverings, injured out of proportion and left to unsightly uselessness, while the water which falls upon them, and should feed trees and streams, runs quickly away. The Susquehanna has been at low water mark unprecedented, and that little if any lumber has been floated off from this region, and there is a consequent financial distress.

Whether men will learn, by sad experience, and prevent the destruction of forests, using their timber, or go on until this magnificent heritage is a treeless, streamless waste, a howling wilderness, is a question not yet solved. I have little faith that the vandalism will be checked soon; for narrow-gauge railroads seem to offer facilities for getting the timber out of every mountain gorge and fastness; and if it is removed, on the old plan of reckless destruction, the next generation of people can sell out the bed of the Allegheny in town lots. Indiana now is a center for the lumber and bark trade; but the supply of these will run out in about fifty years, and her resources will be worthless. Indiana is one of the most highly well adapted to agriculture is not unlimited. There is very little timber land that is not deep, and all that kind of farming which exhausts one field and clears another Indiana will soon run low in material for its growth. The people of the county, in common with Americans generally, have great need to learn the art of thinning and husbanding their resources. They are killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and will not get such another.

They are making a narrow-gauge railroad from a point on the Indiana branch of the Central, to run to Cherrytree, a point on the Susquehanna, which was a corporation having large interests in the hands of the red man and those he had sold to William Penn; and this will enable the manufacturers to get at the regions of great wealth of timber. Whether they will act more wisely than their predecessors remains to be seen. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

STATE POLITICS.

The Huntingdon *Journal* is of opinion William J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, will be the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District; that the fight between Mr. Hall and the Democratic nominee will be a warm, but that the former will be elected by a majority of from 800 to 1,000.

The Clarion county Democracy have so split up that the primary meetings of the party cannot be conducted with any approach to unity of sentiment, even though larger quantities of the party beverages are indulged in than usual.

The new departure wing of the Democracy in Mercer county is not very strong, and unable to support two organs. As a consequence the *Democratic Signal* and Sharon *Times* are to be consolidated.

Every Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, says the *State Journal*, is the open advocate of free trade, notwithstanding the Democratic platforms on which Mr. Candless and Cooper stand, calls for a protection of Pennsylvania interests. How can this be done under the domination of a party which is the friend of free trade? Let the farmer and mechanic consider and vote as their judgment dictates.

One of our Republican exchanges puts to the new departure policy of the Democracy the old anecdote of the boy and the woodchuck. The boy was observed watching for a woodchuck to come out of his hole. "You going to shoot that woodchuck?" said a passer-by. "Catch him!" said the boy, contemptuously. "I've got to catch him, stranger, we're out of meat."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: It is certain that the Democratic ticket cannot be elected in this city without the aid of several thousand Republican votes. As there is nothing in a comparison of the two tickets to induce such a change of party association, the committee, in order to cover up the purpose of the meeting, passed a resolution putting ex-Senator Hendricks on the track for the Presidency, and resolving that there is no division of sentiment among the Democrats of Indiana upon that subject.

AKRON, O.

Examination of Witnesses in the Hunter-Gargett Murder Case Closed—Argument to Commence To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 26, 1871.

The prosecution in the Hunter case examined Drs. McElright and Howard this afternoon, and closed the case. The arguments begin Thursday morning, ex-Governor Edgerton opening.

WATERING PLACE GOSSIP.

Saratoga—Long Branch—Newport—What They Are Doing—Ex-Secretary Sherman—A Waiter with a History—Billiards—Recreations of the World of Fashion.

Notwithstanding that the long spell of comparatively cool weather in the usually hottest part of the season, has considerably reduced the number of visitors who are in the habit of attending our numerous places of summer resort, there is no lack either of guests, flirtations, or dissipation. Saratoga, shoddy, dissipations, wealth, rank, fast horses and men, dashing equipages and women, social scandal, political intrigues and matrimonial maneuvers,

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUFFNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

It has been nearly a week since the New York *Times* called Mayor HALL and Comptroller CONNOLLY in particular, and the Tammany Ring in general, "thieves" guilty of acts of theft which it specified, and invited these gentlemen to bring an action for libel if the charges were not true. But up to the "latest advices" not only had no suit been commenced, but no serious attempt made to deny the charge. It is true that Mayor HALL undertook to divert public attention from the real question, but the weakness of his tactics only strengthened belief in the charges made, and proved, too, by the *Times*. And Tammany is the head of the Democratic party.

WE observe from the New York papers that the "friends" of Governor SEYMOUR continue to show their hatred to Governor HOFFMAN by hanging him in effigy upon lamp-posts. The Governor's proclamation, tardy and enforced as it was, seems to have acted on his constituents in the same way in which VALLANDIGHAM'S resolution accepting the results of the war has operated upon the Democratic party, producing general consternation and gnashing of teeth. How does it come about that Governor HOFFMAN's first and sole act of justice should so utterly have alienated and embittered his supporters, while the earliest and only manly utterance of Democracy has disrupted the whole party, and sent it flying in all directions? What is the significance of these facts? Is it moralphobia?

THE *Post* is deaf, dumb and blind to the Tammany rascalities. Is that paper overcome with dismay at the enormity of the crimes of the Great Democratic Ring, or does it simply regard them as trifling affairs, and, like others nearer home, excusable because so common and for a long time believed to exist by the public in general? This seems to be the favorite view of a class of persons of crimes in office—justification, at least pardon, because common though not before proven. But the mass of the community, let us believe, take another view and are prepared to stand for justice and punishment as the only hope of the land. The exposure of the Tammany rascals is the exposure of the inner machine of the Democratic Head Center of the country, and that's why the *Post* is deaf, dumb and blind to it.

IT may be comforting as it is certainly profitable to learn that other nations besides the American think themselves ill represented abroad. In connection with the pecuniations of the French Consul General at New York we learn that the attention of the French Government has been directed to the subject of its consular service. The report referred to in another column states that the condition of the service demands immediate reform. In the list of Consuls, besides the most honorable names, the Commission say names are found not only of no repute but of positively ill repute in France. Such persons, they say, can not honor the French name abroad. "Of late years," add the Commissioners, "consular functions have been too often confided to men strangers to commercial affairs, ignorant of the language of the countries to which they are sent, and who in public employments or in private life have infringed the laws of honor. These scandals ought to cease. Your Commission demands that the list of Consuls be revised carefully, and that the agents, fortunately not numerous, whose antecedents in respect to probity are not irreproachable, be immediately recalled to France." (Recived with decided marks of approval.)

AN IMPERIAL FUNCTIONARY ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Quite unaware of the fact we lately had among us a representative of the second Empire who exemplified on a rather splendid scale the method by which its functionaries were wont to serve themselves while serving their country. The American career of M. VICTOR PLACE, late French Consul General at New York, properly looked at, may afford permanently valuable instruction. In contrast with the purity, simplicity and public spirit of our Republican officials it is interesting.

The Government of Defense having resolved to purchase arms and munitions of war in the United States, naturally availed itself of the services of the Consul at New York. However, it did not intrust the whole business to him; it merely asked him to superintend the payment in this country of the purchases made by the French Minister of War. M. PLACE who had long been in the service of the Empire, saw that here was an unexpected opportunity of enriching himself with a sort of spoils usually enjoyed only by those members of the imperial civil service so happy as to be employed at home. Though as consul he drew a regular salary and was bound to perform the duty now imposed upon him as a part of the work for which the salary was compensation, he charged an enormous per centage for his trouble upon all the funds that passed through his hands. To get as much in the way of compensation as possible, he disregarded the positive instructions of his superiors and paid in New York large sums of money which were to be paid in London. He bought and dispatched to France whole cargoes of weapons which had not been ordered at all. He sent over many thousands of carbines without the necessary cartridges, evidently knowing that the weapons would be useless. For mitrailleuses he paid or represented himself as paying a third more than the actual price for which they could be bought, and on all the sums thus expended he levied a heavy commission for his own advantage. The foregoing are specimens of M. PLACE's mode of doing business. He seems to have thought that his proceedings were quite legitimate according to the imperial standard of official morality, or he may have hoped that a revolution in France would prevent all inquiry concerning the source of his gains. At any rate, he went home to confront his accusers. On the 27th of June, a commission appointed by the Assembly for the purpose, presented their report on the charges laid against him. Instead of being false or exaggerated, the current rumors on the subject were proved to be moderate and imperfect statements of the truth. It was made abundantly clear that the late Consul General at New York was a much greater rogue or fool, or both, than had been supposed. The report in its details is chiefly interesting to us, as it fully acquits Americans of the charge of having sold worthless weapons to the French at extravagantly high prices. Some readers doubtless remember that this allegation was widely made some months ago in German and even in French newspapers, when it became the subject of one of Prince BISMARCK's most savage sneers at Yankee dishonesty and love of gain. The report states that 6,000 Lydnert carbines, costing 584,000 francs, which were quite worthless, were among the purchases of Consul PLACE. This was one of his rascally speculations, as the carbines were sent without the cartridges, and besides French military men pronounce the weapon not suited to its purpose. M. PLACE also sent over 5,790 Robert muskets, valued at 502,000 francs, with only 22 cartridges for each piece, another villainous speculation. But in none of these transactions is any blame attached to the American manufacturer, or any American. Indeed, the report gives cordial praise to Mr. REMINGTON for his generosity and his aid in exposing the dishonesty of the Consul. Even in the Assembly his name was honored by the Duc D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER, who took advantage of the occasion of the report to denounce the sort of official morality which the Empire had brought into vogue. "A country," he said, "cannot with impunity witness the spectacle of twenty years of fortunes ill acquired, twenty years of imperial demoralization, and if it is necessary to seek for the origin of this greediness of gain and of this venality which have dishonored many of our functionaries, it will be found in corruption." PASQUIER'S vehement denunciations, manifestly inspired by the feelings of an honest man, were received with loud plaudits.

M. VICTOR PLACE has informed the Assembly that his illicit gains are deposited in a New York bank, and that he is ready at any time to make them over to the French Government.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

The beneficent influence which our Pacific States and Territories have exerted upon the general prosperity of the civilized world, and more particularly of England, by supplying from their gold and silver mines a currency commensurate with the wants of its enlarged commerce and industries, is strikingly shown by J. ROSS BROWNE, in a recent paper upon the general merits of the various Pacific mining projects now seeking English capital for investment. From this paper we learn that since the year 1848 these mines have yielded something like $1,400,000,000, of which England has received over $960,000,000. In 1848, according to bank estimates and returns, the amount of gold and silver in the United States was $112,000,000. The amount now held by the Treasury and banks is estimated at about $200,000,000. Comparatively little is in circulation, and the entire amount of treasure in this country, including bullion, will probably not exceed $300,000,000. Nearly all that has been produced has been exported; London, as the commercial center of the world, receiving nine-tenths of it; the annual shipments to that country alone, during the past ten years, having averaged some $50,000,000. This accession of wealth has greatly stimulated the productive industry of Great Britain, promoted the interests of its commerce, and contributed to its general prosperity. Mr. BROWNE states that no business, judiciously conducted, is more profitable than mining; and that, notwithstanding the gambling in stocks and the disasters resulting from reckless speculations, greater and more general confidence is felt at present in the value and permanence of these mines than was ever known before. To prove that this feeling is not without foundation, he gives statistics showing that the Comstock lode, Nevada, has produced in ten years $120,000,000, paid $20,000,000 in dividends, built up an entire city, and improved the State. Grass Valley, California, has yielded $30,000,000, of which $15,000,000 may be placed to the account of profit. The Gold Hill mine has produced $7,000,000, two-thirds of it profit; the Eureka mine has netted $1,500,000; Haynant's mine $6,000,000 gross, $4,000,000 net; while various other mines in California and Nevada are yielding dividends of thirty to forty per cent. a year on the capital invested. Indeed, on the Pacific coast a mine is not generally considered a success unless it returns the enormous dividend of five per cent. a month—at least capitalists are said to be unwilling to invest at lower rates; the demand for capital at these figures, to open up good mining properties, being greater than the supply. Many excellent mines, capable of producing two or three per cent. a month upon a given capital, are compelled to remain idle because their owners have gone as far in opening them as their means will permit, and except at ruinous interest cannot borrow money to erect the machinery necessary to work them with profit. Mr. BROWNE states that he has just completed an extended tour through the most prominent districts, and never saw the mines promising better or paying better. In answer to the common question why, if they are thus productive and profitable, those who are interested in them should go to Europe for capital, he replies that it is because they have to pay too much for their money here, just as English capitalists preferred the French loan at six per cent. to that of the United States at five, or their own securities at four. With a few millions sterling judiciously invested in smelting works and the development of properties of demonstrated value, the product of the mineral regions, he states, might be doubled in a few years. This seems to afford a good opportunity for the lucrative employment of a portion of the immense sums of money lying idle in London or going a begging at two per cent. English capitalists are, however, proverbially timid and conservative, and it is somewhat doubtful whether even this tempting exhibit of profits will induce them to incur the risk. Our own capitalists have fewer prejudices and greater boldness, nor is their confidence so easily deranged by temporary disturbances of the money equilibrium; and to them, also, the showing of Mr. BROWNE equally applies, as affording an apparently safe opportunity for the remunerative investment of surplus capital.

THE HORSE SHOE.

A few weeks ago the BURDEN patent for horse and shoe machines, originally issued in 1857, and reissued in 1863, was extended by the Commissioner of Patents. The history of this important invention so admirably illustrates the workings of a strong inventive intellect, impelled by indomitable energy and persistence, and is so calculated to increase and quicken popular appreciation of the vast amount of vital human force which may be expended upon a single object, that we shall be pardoned for briefly referring to it. Mr. BURDEN also constructed the first cultivator in this country, and the first railroad spike machine, besides being the author of a number of other valuable inventions, familiar as household words to the manufacturers of the Iron City. To perfect the shoe machine appears, however, to have been the darling ambition of his life; no efforts or sacrifices seeming to him too great for its accomplishment. His first attempts to solve the difficult problem were made in 1834; from which period almost down to the day of his death, in January of the present year, he continued to devise new improvements, which were embodied in successive patents. To estimate the economic importance of the invention it should be stated that when the first patent was issued, the prejudice against it was so intense as to compel the inventor to place it upon the market at a price not only returning him no profit whatever, but not even covering the costs of manufacture, he relying for his returns exclusively on the profits of his manufacture of iron, the machine materially increasing the business of his extensive puddling and rolling mills. With a few modifications this plan has since been adhered to, and it is said that the public, in proportion to the adoption of the machine horseshoe, is saved the entire cost of its manufacture by hand, the profits to the manufacturer being derived from the invention only so far as the iron is thereby put in a more saleable form. As at present perfected the machine turns out a shoe every moment, and is calculated to perform the work of five hundred men, in a given time. The average cost of laborfor making a horseshoe by hand is variously estimated at from sixteen to twenty cents; the average price of the BURDEN shoe is eight and a half cents, or a reduction of one hundred per cent. It is said that since the introduction of the invention a saving to the public of eighteen millions of dollars has been effected. The great military value of the invention was thoroughly tested during the war; thousands of men being spared for active field duty, whose services would otherwise have been required in the shops. General MEIGS, Quartermaster General of the Army, officially declared that it was "not possible to state its value to the Government." Fourteen thousand tons of shoes were used in the Government service, on which the saving, as compared with the cost of the same if made by hand, was four millions of dollars.

THE wit of the Chicago *Post* cuts like a Damascus blade. Referring to our remark that although soaked through and through with treason and perjury, Jeff. Davis had been credited with some slight personal virtue, the *Post* calls upon us to explain. Good Mercutio, it is as plain as a pike-staff to any one who chooses to see. Not to discuss the question whether the devil is quite as black as he is painted, or whether the man exists who is utterly devoid of some quality which redeems him from diamabolicness and brings him within the pale of human sympathy, or at least of human pity, which is pretty much the same thing—does it follow that if one should violate the Eighth Commandment he is guilty of breaking the Seventh also? Let us give even Beelzebub his due.

CONSUL GENERAL BUTLER AND REV. MR. STRANG.

What the Denial of the Charges Against the Former Amounts To.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of Friday last I notice a denial of the charges made by Mr. Strang against Consul General Butler of Egypt. Had the "General" making the denial limited himself to that, I would have kept silent, for it belongs to him making the charges to prove them; and I happen to know that he is ready and anxious to do so, if the proper Department will have enough of regard for honesty to give him an opportunity. The "General," however, goes on to make counter charges, or rather mean insinuations, against Mr. Strang.

Against these permit me to protest. I have known Mr. Strang for several years, and never before heard friend or foe utter a word against his honesty, truthfulness and nobility of character. He is above cherishing a petty grudge or making a false statement or insinuation. A year ago I spent some time in Egypt, and can inform him making these misrepresentations that Mr. Strang has a reputation in Egypt and Syria, as he has at home, which no innuendo of the "General" can tarnish. By his own admission he derived his information from Consul Butler, who "treated him well," but whom no intelligent jury, under the circumstances, would consider a competent witness. I think it my duty to make this statement in defense of an absent friend, who is one of the finest specimens of "God's noblest work" I have ever known.

In reference to the "dancing girls" whom your correspondent says no one in Egypt can help seeing, let me say that all the time I was there I never saw one, and I know it is only as necessary for a gentleman to see them as for a Pittsburgher in New York to visit a "dog pit" or brothel. JOHN A. WILSON.

ALLEGHENY, July 25, 1871.

The New York City Viaduct Railway.

The prospect for the great viaduct railway through New York city has been decided to be entirely feasible, and some important points with reference to its construction have just been settled. It is proposed to make arrangements with the companies by which both passenger and freight cars shall be run over the line. The road will occupy a space of fifty feet in width, and the gauge of the track will be the ordinary one of four feet eight and one-half inches. It is also being been decided upon in order to admit of connections with existing lines running into the city, and also with the Erie, which must some day cross the Hudson river, if it wishes to compete with the New York Central in carrying western traffic. The road is to be built in two branches, designated as the Eastern and Western Viaduct, from a point near City Hall, and the cost of each branch in estimated at $22,500,000, with an allowance of $5,000,000 for unforeseen contingencies. It is proposed that each branch road shall have four tracks—two for fast travel, and two for way travel. The plans and estimates so far do not involve the building of the trunk line further down in the city than the City Hall, the engineers concluding, after due consideration of the subject, that it would not be remunerative to run all trains to the lower end of the city, but they considered the property of constructing a branch road from the depot near the City Hall in a direct line to the Battery, and have estimated that a two-track road, occupying not more than twenty-five feet width, with cars propelled by steam power at the rate of about twenty miles per hour, could be built simultaneously with the trunk line, and be sufficient for the accommodation of the south end part of the city below the park and new postoffice, because no part of such distance would then be more than one-fifth of a mile from a depot. The expense of constructing such a line would be great, and would unavoidably have to pass through very valuable property, and the engineers are doubtful if it would be remunerative in so high a degree as either the Easterly or Westerly Viaduct above the City Hall.

The German Naval System.

An English official, writing of his observations concerning the German naval system, speaks of a conversation he had with a German officer on the subject. The German remarked to his British friend, "I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers." The Englishman writes that he saw enough to make him certain that this was no empty boast. He adds:

"Every German ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world; and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics, insures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots, the want of which was one of the bitterest complaints of the French naval officers on the farcical northern cruise of their fleet, are incapable in emergency of being dispensed with. Cherbourg is a very difficult port to make; I won't not like to try that without a pilot. Plymouth there is not an assistant to the German navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time. This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have a talk on naval matters, not in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not grudge for naval officers her lack of a fine class of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter."

Great additions to the strength of the German fleet are contemplated. Besides the three turret-ships, two of which are to be built at the royal docks at Kiel, and one probably by the Stettin Company, (Vulcan,) seven corvettes are to be constructed at the royal dock yard of Dantzic. Four of these are to be the size of the Ariadne, and three that of the Albatross. The seventh corvette to be built at Dantzic is the Louise. It will be commenced in a few days, as soon as the Ariadne is launched. Now the question is, what do these naval preparations by Germany mean?

THE position of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Democratic, with respect to the city and county frauds now undergoing exposure, is exceedingly creditable. Mayor Hall having sent to that journal a printed copy of his public letter in which he attacks the motives of the *Times*, the *Journal of Commerce* declines to publish it, upon the ground that since it had refrained from giving currency to the article of the *Times*, it would be manifestly unjust to that journal to print the Mayor's assault upon it. It takes occasion, also, to remind the Mayor that over a year ago itself brought out a series of facts showing the Board of Supervisors of the most outrageous swindles in appropriations for armories, the County Court House and the municipal printing, and that these charges have never been answered or denied. It frankly tells him that his attempt to fasten upon the *Times* the charge of malice, does not in the slightest degree impugn the correctness of the figures which it produces, but shows his case to be desperate. It informs the Mayor that he is not now an attorney in a court of law, but a defendant before the bar of public opinion, charged with the most terrible offences that can be alleged against an official, and that his reputation and his character imperatively demand he should institute the suit which he says the *Times* invites him to bring. We have not the slightest idea, however, that Mayor Hall will follow this advice. Indeed, the *Journal of Commerce* itself does not conceal its belief that he dare not do so. Poor Oakey! we suspect he feels anything but O. K. at this juncture. He is said to be a great wit, but no pun ... can have cost him a tithe of the pain inflicted by the lash with which he is now punished. Where is Garvey? We should think he would be needed to plaster the wounds received at the hands of the *Journal of Commerce*.

THE plethora and cheapness of money as well in Europe as in the United States is remarked upon by the financial journals of the country. The ruling rates of interest at the Bank of England are unprecedentedly low, being only two per cent. Money is also to be had on call in New York at the same price, but there is no adequate employment for capital, which continues to concentrate at all the leading financial centers of the country—Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other commercial cities being marked by the same absence of demand for its employment in industrial pursuits, which characterize New York. It is expected that the coming movement of crops, and the opening of the fall trade will create a demand for money, but at present the banks are said to find great difficulty in employing their surplus funds, which they are compelled to lend at any rate that may offer; their principal customers being railroad companies and stock operators, who readily obtain all the money they want. To this cause, it is said, the present anomalous features of the stock market are to be attributed. Nearly one half of the bank loans, it is estimated, are based on railroad securities. This does not appear to be a very safe condition of affairs; since the price of these securities is maintained largely by the money so procured to bull, or float the stock. It is thought that a break must occur the moment the confidence of the banks is disturbed. This is the reason of the extreme caution exercised by purchasers, and why the speculations of the stock market are brought to a stand still.

A LIVELY sensation was a while ago produced in the French National Assembly by one of those romantic little incidents which the historians of all ages have delighted to record and which novelists delight to employ. One of the deputies, it was said had stated that a member of the Commune, Leo Meillot, had been concealed and saved from the pursuit of the police by a member of the Assembly, Edmond Turquet, who represents the *Departement of Aisne*. When the Assembly met that morning, strong feelings of disgust and indignation evidently pervaded the breasts of the members, who looked to the denounced deputy for a denial or explanation of the charge. M. Turquet at once confessed his culpability, and then went on to tell how on the night of March Leo Meillot had saved his life, and that in remembrance of the kindness, he could not refuse an asylum under his roof when asked for by his benefactor. We are not told that the Assembly applauded the avowal, but it is certain that no further notice has been taken of the Deputy's offense. Every honorable man, no doubt, felt that under similar circumstances he would have acted in the same way.

THE law of Illinois giving to juries the discretion, in capital cases, to make the punishment imprisonment, the Chicago *Tribune* declares "is a good one in its operation," and "especially good in all cases where the evidence is purely circumstantial, or where there are circumstances which may be said to offer moral though not legal extenuation." That paper adds:

"Under the new law there have been few if any escapes from conviction, though the sentences have not always been of death. Juries will not fail to convict men of any crime when the punishment is short of death, even if the evidence does fall short of positive demonstration. The reasons, that if the jury should do injustice, the thing is not irremediable. But, under the same circumstances, juries will not convict when the man must be hanged."

THE famous Emma silver mine, in Utah, is said to be now turning out an average of one hundred tons of ore a day, which is worth $155 a ton over and above the cost of raising it, yielding a profit of $15,500 net every twenty-four hours, equal to $8,927,500 per annum. It is also stated that the mine includes a vein about sixteen hundred feet or nearly a third of a mile in length, extending down into the bowels of the earth indefinitely. At a depth of twenty feet the vein of mineral was only from twelve to eighteen inches in width, while at its present depth of nearly two hundred feet it presents a ledge of solid ore in some places over twenty feet wide.

THE Cherokees and other tribes that have settled in the Indian territory are being advised to have their lands sectioned, and to cultivate and a farm of six hundred acres for each family, to sell the remainder. These lands, exclusive of the farms reserved, would yield the Indians ten million dollars, and in this way the original lot worth on an average five thousand dollars each, making the Indians the richest community in the world.

WE learn, from what we consider the best authority, that the statements published in the New York *Times* of the enormous amounts paid by Tammany Hall for furniture, repairs, etc., were furnished by the man who drew out the original warrants for the payment of the different bills. These warrants were signed and countersigned by Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly.—*New York Standard.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There seems to be no end of wonders in California. The latest is a petrified forest, which a correspondent claims to have discovered in the Pitt river mountain region, in the northeastern part of the State. In his wanderings he came upon what appeared to have been a grove containing many trees of different sizes, all fallen and in a perfect state of petrifaction, and most of them broken into fragmentary blocks, which were scattered over a space of several acres. The discovery of this grove of petrified trees upon a dry ridge of mountains is regarded as conclusive evidence that that country has been submerged since those trees were grown and afterwards raised to the present elevation. The largest of the trees gave evidence of an age of 420 years, and other specimens indicated an age varying from 100 to 200 years.

London papers mention that another block of model dwellings, completing the "Peabody Square," will be formally opened in that city on the first of August. This square consists of two fine quadrangles of light, airy-looking buildings, affording accommodation for three hundred and twenty tenants, occupying one room at half a crown a week, two rooms at $1, or three at $1 25, and at these rates the whole of the new building is already taken, and could have been let twice over. The rooms are well lighted, ventilated, and thoroughly comfortable. Water is laid on copiously, the staircases and passages are lighted with gas, and such bath-rooms are provided as are not to be met with in many houses at $500 a year. Every effort is made to insure that the tenants shall be only those whom the trust is charged to benefit—the deserving, struggling poor, who left simply without property for the right hand. This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have a talk on naval matters, not in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not grudge for naval officers her lack of a fine class of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter."

Great additions to the strength of the German fleet are contemplated. Besides the three turret-ships, two of which are to be built at the royal docks at Kiel, and one probably by the Stettin Company, (Vulcan,) seven corvettes are to be constructed at the royal dock yard of Dantzic. Four of these are to be the size of the Ariadne, and three that of the Albatross. The seventh corvette to be built at Dantzic is the Louise. It will be commenced in a few days, as soon as the Ariadne is launched. Now the question is, what do these naval preparations by Germany mean?

A traveler who has lately visited the battle fields of Woerth and Gravelotte writes that in his opinion the carnage on these occasions has been much underrated in England, and perhaps intentionally misrepresented in Germany. The field of Gravelotte occupies from five to six English miles in length. The trenches, or rather trenches, are scattered over all this extent; perhaps fifty in one grave may be a fair estimate. In one, however, immediately facing the French right wing at St. Privat, there were interred 2,500 corpses, and of these only twenty-five French. Multiply 2,500 by ten and one may arrive at an approximately correct account of the German dead at Gravelotte alone. The statistics are from Prussian authority, or rather from information given by Prussian soldiers in charge of the graves. Posterity, says the correspondent, a quarter of a million lives on all sides from sword, disease and various causes were sacrificed in the late war.

A remarkable surgical operation was performed at Atlantic City on Sunday last upon Mr. P. O. Jordan, of Montgomery, Alabama, an extensive cotton dealer. This gentleman was afflicted with an immense tumor on his neck, which was pressing upon the jugular vein and threatening to stop the life current. The physicians he consulted recommended an operation as the only means of saving his life. Mr. Jordan, although brave enough in case of danger, was fraught with disgust to the operation, and shrunk from the knife. Finally, after due consideration of the subject, that it would not be remunerative to run all trains to the lower end of the city, but they considered the property of constructing a branch road from the depot near the City Hall in a direct line to the Battery, and have estimated that a two-track road, occupying not more than twenty-five feet width, with cars propelled by steam power at the rate of about twenty miles per hour, could be built simultaneously with the trunk line, and be sufficient for the accommodation of the south end part of the city below the park and new postoffice, because no part of such distance would then be more than one-fifth of a mile from a depot. The expense of constructing such a line would be great, and would unavoidably have to pass through very valuable property, and the engineers are doubtful if it would be remunerative in so high a degree as either the Easterly or Westerly Viaduct above the City Hall.

The German Naval System.

An English official, writing of his observations concerning the German naval system, speaks of a conversation he had with a German officer on the subject. The German remarked to his British friend, "I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers." The Englishman writes that he saw enough to make him certain that this was no empty boast. He adds:

"Every German ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world; and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics, insures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots, the want of which was one of the bitterest complaints of the French naval officers on the farcical northern cruise of their fleet, are incapable in emergency of being dispensed with. Cherbourg is a very difficult port to make; I won't not like to try that without a pilot. Plymouth there is not an assistant to the German navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time. This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have a talk on naval matters, not in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not grudge for naval officers her lack of a fine class of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter."

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PERSONAL.

A short time before his death Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was appalled to by the publisher of the *Galaxy* for a contribution to the pages of that magazine. In his reply he says: "For some time past I have contemplated an article for the *Galaxy* upon the question left unanswered by Messrs. Wilson and Black. 'How' Stanton came to be appointed Secretary of War. With this singular and secret history I am familiar, and was an actor in it unwillingly. Very truly, etc.

It is reported that Bowen, the pardoned bigamist and member of Congress from South Carolina, will not receive the Republican nomination for his former contestant. Public sentiment in South Carolina is said to be in favor of Bowen, more especially his wife, that is the lady with whom he is living as such, there being several others claiming the title of not the rightful wife.

When the Emperor of Brazil arrived at Lisbon, the King of Portugal sent his Chamberlain to say that the royal palace of Necessidades had been specially prepared for his reception. But the Emperor declined the offer, observing that he was in mourning, as he had come to Europe on the story of goods is light, and with the prospect of a large consumptive demand, there is likely to be an advance during the season. Jobbers who visit the Western jobbers is flattering, and what, with low freights and heavy crops of wool and grain, the coming summer will be in a position to supply his wants at reasonable prices to the seller. Work in the shoe manufacturing towns is also reported as brisk; there is some anxiety on the part of buyers to have their orders filled at as early a day as possible.

An interviewer reports a conversation with Senator Cameron. The question was, was he a candidate for the Vice Presidency? The answer is reported as follows:

"Nobody is authorized to use my name in that connection. I am not a candidate for anything, especially the Vice Presidency. I have said that I now live. No, I intend to leave the Senate possessing, as I believe I do, the respect of all its members. I don't want any place after the Senate. I don't know that Pennsylvania has anybody for that place. Our people could not politically. We could pick out a dozen men in the iron and coal business of the State and one of whom would make a good President of the United States, but they are better running iron mills or mining coal."

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is 'general debility.' Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the litters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, not the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy. Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Your correspondent "Washington," having received a dose of *truth* where he had asked for *flattery*, shows his irritation in a communication appearing in your issue of the 20th inst., in which he complains of the *virus* of the article that hurt him, and of the whinings and complainings of the Jefferson Alumni, and appeals to them to say nothing (if they won't say what suits him), but join him to build up Washington and Jefferson College, no matter where it shall be located by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He is right in saying that we were beaten in *diplomacy*. Men who were elected trustees to take care of the interests of Jefferson College, knowing well that they would never have been elected had it been at all suspected that they would ever vote to transfer the college to Washington, were prevailed on by *diplomacy* to betray their trust and disregard the assurances they had given of fidelity to Jefferson. A vacancy from Canonsburg could not be filled, because the meeting was called for a special purpose, although other business not specified in the call could be done! And a trustee who would have adhered to Jefferson was induced to stay at home by the *diplomatic* assurances of a ministerial brother in the board that there was no danger of Jefferson College being removed from Canonsburg by the Board of Trustees.

Worthless subscriptions of money may also be classed as diplomacy. If the advocates of Washington have always been as deeply impressed as they profess to be, by the truth that Washington county can support but one first class college, why was Washington College chartered four years after Jefferson? Why was it resuscitated after it had died a natural death? Why was its moribund and useless existence prolonged for years after it had become evident that successful rivalry with Jefferson was impossible, if not to be a snare to Jefferson, and to re-enact the *role* of the lean kine swallowing the fat?

Now the writer, having conversed with many Alumni of Jefferson College in different parts of the country, can assure "Washington" that their allegiance will not be transferred to Washington and Jefferson College. Jefferson standing alone will possess their affection and receive their support; but if the decision of the United States Supreme Court should be against us, we will mourn our Alma Mater as dead, and transfer our active sympathies to more favored colleges, but *never* to her destroyer. The mere location of the college is not everything. Restoration of the three higher classes to Canonsburg, according to the terms of union, or even the transfer of the whole institution under its present management to that place, will not satisfy us. We want complete separation from Washington College, and from the men who betrayed Jefferson. What Jefferson possessed before the union is all we ask. Let Washington have all that belonged to her or was given to the United College. We do not ask her help or fear her rivalry, for the honor and prosperity of Jefferson in the days of fiercest rivalry were far greater than that of the abortion called "Washington and Jefferson College." The union never met the approval of any great proportion of the Jefferson alumni, and only those who knew what was going on in regard to consolidation, can be held as in any sense consenting to it by their silence. Few persons supposed a decision in favor of either location by a two-third vote of the trustees to be within the bounds of probability; but we have experienced what pretended friends are worse than open enemies, and if we can annul that union, whose fundamental conditions have been violated, we will endeavor to secure for trustees men who have a proper conception of a trust. As "Washington" confounds *truth* and *lies*, we presume he will recognize the virus of this communication, but the writer will relieve him of any doubts by stating that he is

AN ALUMNUS OF JEFFERSON.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

Swarming Millions in Minnesota Devouring Vegetation.

The ravenous swarms of grasshoppers of the great western deserts have again taken wing and are blasting vegetation from the Minnesota river to the British possessions. It is stated from a reliable source that the southern wing of the devouring army has already created consternation and inflicted losses upon the farmers of Renville county, embracing some of the finest farming lands in Minnesota. Leaving Renville, no reliable intelligence of their appearance has been received from points below Alexandria; but in that vicinity the *usual scouriers* of the swarming millions have appeared, and are making the fields of their wants. Although thus far inflicted in that section has been slight, but fears are entertained that they are simply the forerunners of a greater destruction to come. One useful feature in the account of their ravages is that they are moving in a northerly direction, and may, possibly and probably will, avoid the more thickly populated regions in the interior, and eastern portion of the state.

Gentlemen arrived at St. Paul from Fort Totten, Dakota, July 22d, state that the grasshoppers have swept over that post in countless numbers, miraging the same direction as those observed near Alexandria, and apparently not more than a fraction of the vast swarm, on its devastating mission northward. The people in the settlements attacked express fears that their property in the line of march is to be affected, and perhaps destroyed, by this living and devouring scourge, which they have no means to stay; however, says the St. Paul *Press*, the new scourge keeps within its present limits, and pursues the same direction for a few days longer, the grain crops will be placed beyond their power to injure, and it is sincerely hoped that this will be the determination of the pests which have so frequently swept over the earth, and left desolation and ruin behind them.

NEW ENGLAND is the chief center of the shoe trade, and the newspapers of Boston speak for it. From those of recent date the country will be glad to learn that the fall business in boots and shoes has opened with more than ordinary vigor. Buyers are more numerous than usual at this season, and there is less attempt on their part to force down prices than is customary at the opening of trade. Manufacturers have suffered their goods to run low as

Governor Geary on the Presidency.

(Report of an Interview Printed in the N. Y. Herald:)

"I suppose you know, Governor, that you are spoken of as the labor reform candidate for the Presidency."

"Well, no (with great modesty); I cannot say that I know it. I have seen something about it in the newspapers, but I have not authorized any person to use my name in that connection. Of course I cannot help it if the laboring classes throughout the country should put me forward for that or any other place."

"You are like Horace Greeley in that respect."

"I am trying here to do my full duty as Governor of this Commonwealth. I assure you I am making no effort to secure the nomination for any office or place after the expiration of my term of office. I am, however, as a citizen, at the disposal of my fellow citizens. Whatever they shall indicate I shall always be ready to comply with their wishes."

"You will submit to the will of the people."

"Yes; I always try to do that. I am not above public opinion nor the newspaper press, as some men affect to be. I always read the newspapers, especially when they abuse me and criticise me. I like to see what they have to say about me, and, if possible, profit by their criticism.

"That is a good trait of character, Governor, in a President or candidate."

"There are some public men who say they don't care about public opinion, and they pay no attention to what the newspapers say about them. Now, I care a great deal, and I think in this country every public man should care."

Something New in Iron.

[From Marquette Mining Journal.]

A recent English patent relates essentially to the production of spiegeleisen. Spiegeleisen is cast-iron containing a few per cent. of manganese, and it is now made from manganiferous iron ores. The inventor takes cast-iron, preferably that rich in carbon, in the combined state rather than in the graphitic state, and brings it to a fine state of division by any of the well known means. He mixes therewith so much tar, oil, or other liquid hydrocarbon as will coat the particles of metal; an excess will not be prejudicial.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1871.

Many of the financial writers in the newspapers mention with apparent satisfaction that the funding scheme of Secretary Boutwell is a failure, so far as the sale of the new five per cent. loan is concerned. Reference is made to the success of the new French loan contracted with ours. There is all the difference in the world between the two cases. Our loan cannot be sold below par, according to the terms of the law. The French loan is sold at 80, a difference of 20. The French loan may be paid in seventeen instalments, while ours must be paid at once. The French loan is an entirely new one for immediate use, while ours is merely a conversion of sixes into fives. The French loan was at once taken up entirely at home, through the patriotism of the French people, as our own loans were during the civil war. Hence it was not placed in the English market at all, and what the London bankers may have to do out of it they bought of the purchasers at an advance on the price. In precisely the same manner they buy our loans at an advance, the moment they are all placed at home.

—The marketing of the new French loan has had an entirely different effect upon the money market from what was generally anticipated. Instead of creating a drain of specie from the Bank of England to the continent, the loan has been taken so largely in France that it has called out the metallic hoards of the French people, and developed a supply of coin in France that could scarcely have been expected after so much had been driven out by the war to seek refuge in London and other places of security. The result is that the whole bullion in the Bank of France has been increasing rapidly, the bullion in the Bank of England has not decreased, and in fact greater in amount now than ever before in the history of the bank. The prospect, therefore, is that money will continue easy, and it is even anticipated that the bank will reduce its rate of discount to 2 per cent., which is always the lowest ratio at which the bank has ever offered money—though at one time, for fifteen months, from August, 1877, to November, 1858, 3 per cent. was the agregate minimum rate.

If we may believe the New York papers, some of the banks of that city, which are paying 4 per cent. interest on large amounts of money deposited by interior banks, have found it necessary to engage in stock speculations to a considerable extent as a means of employing their surplus funds, for which they can find no other use. It is presumed, of course, that these speculations are not undertaken in the names of the banks, but it is intimated that prominent bank officers are very largely interested, and that the money employed by them in this way has increased the bank loans about $20,000,000 over the usual average of loans at this season of the year. It may be that the banks, having been already largely interested in the stock market by the acceptance of stocks as collaterals, have been compelled lately to come to the aid of their customers. In order to prevent the depreciation of a large amount of the security already in their hands. In fact, if the banks have got a large amount of stock collateral on hand, there would be no alternative for them; they must either help to sustain the value of their securities or throw them overboard at once, and cause a panic and crisis, in which they, themselves, would, perhaps, be the greatest sufferers, and which would, therefore, extend beyond the stock market, and exert an influence on finances generally. The whole of this entanglement arises from the vicious practice of paying interest on deposits, and thereby attracting enormous surplus of money, for which there is no legitimate use, and which having been loaned out to clique and speculators proves that more should be invested to secure it. So many sensational stories have been started lately with a view to making a panic in stocks that it is possible the situation of the New York banks may be greatly exaggerated for the same purpose. Last December a New York bear clique, aided by one or two New York papers, tried the plan of attacking the price of stocks by the most strenuous efforts to create a feeling of nervousness and distrust, but it failed to do more than produce a momentary depression, and from that time forward the banks, and aided by the usual contingency of money at that season it seemed at one time as though they would succeed in carrying out their designs. In the present instance, however, there is not likely to be any demand for currency for the West that would require the withdrawal of funds from New York for a month yet, and even then, not to an amount sufficient to affect the New York money market very much. Money will probably remain easy there until the crop movement in the South for currency to move cotton in September, and before that time the banks of New York banks interested in stocks will have got out.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113	113
Gold	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
Union Pacific Railroad	89½
Central Pacific Railroad	93½
Currency Pacifics	114

—The New York Commercial *Advertiser* says: "If anything is to be made of the attempt to put up the price of gold, it is necessary to advance bonds also, so as to keep them above the point of shipment to European markets, as shipment makes Foreign Exchange, and exchange is governed in the same manner by gold is at once sold out, and must be provided for by any particular time for remittance.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 26, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Pa. Cent'g	91	91	91	91	91	91
Erie	24	24	24	24	24	24
Reading	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Harlem	126½		126½			
Mich. Cent	107		107			
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107½	108	108	107½
Illinois Cent	120½	120½	120½	120½		
Cleve. & Pitts	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Chi. & N. W.	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Do. pref	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Do. pref	78	78	78	78	78	78
Tol. & Wabash						
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne	99½	99	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Chic. & Alton	124		124			
Do. pref						
R. I. & P	102½		102½			
N. J. Central	117		117			
Cantons	41		41			
W. U. Tel	71		71			
Quicksilver	44½	45	45	45	45	45½
Pacific Mail	45½		45½			
Adams Ex	69		69			
Wells F. Ex	58		58			
American Ex	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
U. S. Ex	53		53			
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	37½
Catawissa preferred	26
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	20½
Reading	55½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the account of others, and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—The usual time for the closing of the wool market in this section of the country is during the month of October; but this year, strange to say, it is over already. This has been brought about by Eastern wool speculators sending abroad agents over the country to buy up the crop, which they did in many instances before it was clipped from the backs of the sheep. The result is that nearly all the wool in this section is being sent East to fill contracts. A leading wool dealer in this city dispatched an agent to the country to purchase wool, and after scouring the surrounding counties as far as Greene, he succeeded in finding but two clips unsold, and even they were held at too high figures, and the agent returned empty-handed. The following rates are paid for all stray lots that find their way into this market:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	52@56c
Fine fleece	50@55c
Tub washed wool	55@58c
Unwashed wool	39@43c

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

July 26.—We have still to report a quiet market for all grades of pig iron, though prices are nominally unchanged. Malleable iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.	
No. 1 foundry	$26
No. 2 foundry	$24@25
COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.	
Missouri	$25@28 Car-wheel. $25@30
STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.	
Foundry	$30@35 Mill
ROLLING PER TON.	
Charcoal	$40@45
SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.	
Cast	$1 25@1 40 Wrought
SHOES PER KEG.	
Common	$3@3½ Charcoal
SHOES PER KEG.	
Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75 Mule shoes

—Reprinter.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—All leading articles are quiet and unchanged in price, with the exception of high wines, which have made a sharp advance, and now held firm at quotations. Trade is generally reported fair for the season. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,668	2,419	5,107
Apples, bbls	831	836	1,667
Cheese, boxes	1,449	1,215	2,664
Corn, sacks	3,516	4,648	8,164
Wheat, sacks	1,499	2,129	3,628
Barley, sacks			
Rye, sacks	150	389	539
Oats, sacks	5,351	5,359	10,710
Butter, packages	187	176	363
Bacon, pieces	3,124	111	3,235
Bacon, tierces	190	919	1,109
Dried beef, tierces	68	62	130

REMARKS.—The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES—The supply is light and prices well maintained. Receipts 166 bbls. Good choice are worth $4 00@4 75 per bbl; common 2 50@3 50.

ASHES—The demand is limited. Following are the ruling figures: Soda, ash—Common 4@5; refined 4½@5c. Pearls, 8½@9c. Pots 7½c.

BACON—Small sales; white at 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—Market quiet, with supply rather in excess of demand. We quote: Prime choice at 16@17c ₩ lb; fair to good 13@14c; grease butter 8@9c. Receipts 25 packages.

BLACKBERRIES—The supply is abundant, and sales are regularly made at $1 00@1 10 ₩ bucket.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; sales at 5½@6¾c ₩ lb.

BRESWAX—Sales at 32@35c ₩ lb.

BARREL PRODUCE—In fair demand; sales $2@3 cash ₩ doz. $1 75; $2 25; $2 50 for choice.

BROOMS—The market contains an ample supply. The store rates for the various grades are: Fancy, $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BACON AND Provisions—Market quiet but firm at the following quotations: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; canvassed, 15½@16c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; S. C. do 15c; dried beef 18½@19c. Mess Pork, $17 50@18 00 ₩ bbl. Lard, prime kettle, kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CANVASS—The ruling rates are as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 54 bxs. There is a good demand for factory. We quote New York factory 13½@13½c; Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9½@10c; Dairy scarce @ 8c.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic @ 50@3 00 ₩ bbl. Beesch's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 00@3 25; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CURRANTS—Dull; nominal and prices nominal. Country lard 9@10c ₩ lb.

CONSIGNMENTS LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands sold are quoted in a jobbing way at 36c. The usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 85@90c ₩ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was inactive; prices weak and very uncertain, apples ranging from 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; sliced 11@12c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are worth 15@16c ₩ doz; old stock not wanted.

FEATHERS—1 live geese feathers 72@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR—Receipts 413 bbls. Prices, though nominally unchanged, are weak, and buyers look for lower figures. We quote as follows: Standard western brands, from $6 75@7 00; superfine extras $6 25; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 25; good to choice winter wheat $7 00@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 00@5 25. Sales were made at the Diamond Mills flour has been reduced 20c ₩ bbl on all grades.

GRAIN—Since our last report the receipts of wheat, oats, corn and rye were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,499	2,129	3,628
Oats, sacks	5,351	5,359	10,710
Corn, sacks	3,516	4,648	8,164
Rye, sacks	150	389	539

Prices of wheat are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

Red Winters—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A, 13½c; extra C, 13c; yellow, 12½c; C yellow 12c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A, 13½c; extra C, 13c; yellow, 12½c; C yellow 12c.

Molasses—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Syrups—Sweetly prime at 48@53c; prime 46c; good 16¾@17c; fair 15¾@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 80; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00@1 20; good 75@85c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 8c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—Hand E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 45c; lower grades not wanted.

HAY—The supply is above the demand. We quote sales from wagon at $20 00@23 00, and baled on the wharf at $18 00@20 00 for No. 1; new hay is a shade lower.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2¾@3¼c.

HOMINY—There is little demand, and prices are nominal at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 73@75c for No. 1, and 65@67c for No. 2.

HONEY—The market is active and the market is firm at 25@26c ₩ lb.

HERS—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; dressed 1¾c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—Market firm with a good demand. The current rates are $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 20@1 25 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 60@1 75 to $1 80 ₩ cwt.

POTATOES—For young chickens 75@80c ₩ pair; old 70@75c ₩ pair. Supply light.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@8c; wrapping, straw, 2½@6c; wrapping, manila, 12@12½c.

PEANUTS—Market firm, with fair sales at 11c.

POTATOES—The market is over stocked, and prices nominal. The supply comes principally through packeners, farmers and hucksters, and sales are made at a variety of prices ranging from $ ₩ 75@3 00 ₩ bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales at 50 ½ 5@1 25; 1 lb 90; 1 lb $2 00 ₩ doz.

SEEDS AND MUSTARD—The market is well supplied. Prices are governed by the supply and demand, and fluctuate to such a degree that it is difficult to give correct quotations, therefore we omit them.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—The supply was fully up with the demand, with sales by the car load at $1 40@1 50, a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

WILLOWS—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c readily.

WHISKY—There has been an advance in high wines and rectified whisky. We quote: Highwines 90c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisk $4 00@5 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day have been heavy. The quality was more common than last week's offerings. The market was dull and slow, and buyers generally purchasing at figures ½c lower than last week. A good many are shipping out at first hands, owners being unwilling to take the prices offered. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 75 to $5 80; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 20 to $5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $3 50.

The arrivals were light to-day. The demand is correspondingly so, and the market rules dull. Most of the offerings consisted of heavy hogs, which sold very slow to-day. More inquiry for light hogs weighing about 300 lbs. The following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 16; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 20.

Sheep.

The arrivals were fair to-day, and consist principally of medium and common stock. The market for the best grades is active at last week's quotations. Common are selling at a slight decline, as they are heavy holders in their stocks. Northwestern and Rock Island are weak on account of the report that the President and Directors of those roads are short of the market. At the close the market was steady, and showed a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day. Hannibal and St. Joe. advanced about 1 per cent. from the lowest figures. Pacific Mail is stronger on rumors that some of the most substantial houses were buying it.

2½	Rock Island	103½	103½
100	N. J. Central	117	117
100	Wabash	58	58
100	St. Paul	58½	58½
100	Preferred	78	78
100	Adams Express	69	69
100	Preferred	78½	78½
100	Wells-Fargo Express	58	58
100	Quicksilver	44½	44½
100	United States Express	54	54
100	Terra Haute	24	24
100	Preferred	45	45
100	Chicago and Alton	122	122
100	Preferred	124	124
100	Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½
100	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	86	86
100	Burlington and Quincy	103	103
100	Lake Shore	107½	107½
100	Michigan Central	121	121
100	Union Pacific	36½	36½
100	Central Pacific Bonds	93	93
100	Union	87½	87½

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Sugar in good demand; common 9¾c; choice 12¾c. Coffee quiet at 14@16c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

India	July 29	Glasgow.
Calabria	July 29	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	July 29	Havre.
St. Olaf	Aug. 1	Antwerp.
Westphalia	Aug. 1	Hamburg.
Malta	Aug. 1	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 1	London.
Colorado	Aug. 2	Liverpool.
Java	Aug. 2	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Aug. 2	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 3	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Bremen.
Borussia	Aug. 3	Havana.
Atlantic	Aug. 3	Liverpool.
Batavia	Aug. 5	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 5	Liverpool.
Columbia	Aug. 5	Hamburg.
Alexandria	Aug. 9	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	Aug. 9	Liverpool.
Parthia	Aug. 9	Liverpool.
Ville du Paris	Aug. 12	France.
Angelia	Aug. 12	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 16	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Aug. 16	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 16	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Aug. 23	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 23	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 26	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Aug. 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING EVENING, July 26, 1871.

River three feet four inches and falling. Weather warm and showery. M.

Fronton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 26, 1871.

The Ohio No. 4 passed down this morning at 9 A. M. The Annie Laurie passed up at 4 P. M., and the Telegraph at 7:30 P. M. River falling; weather cool and raining. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.	
Scotia	Rogers	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Calmack	Geneva.	
Hattie	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Wheeling.	
April	McCluskey	Wheeling.	

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Calmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Gerlaptz . . . . . S A. M.
Brownsville & Geneva. W. Virginia. Donaldson 2 P. M.
Wheeling & Parkersburg. Bilty Parsons. . . . . 10 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated about twenty-six inches and falling. The "Billy Parsons" has the Ohio river trade all to herself. On the sackwater the last boat will leave this morning.

THE steamer Exchange has entered the Cincinnati and Parkersburg trade.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. HARE, of the Comet, was in Cincinnati on Tuesday.

THE packet West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, takes her departure from the foot of Market street, at 4 P. M. Shippers and passengers will bear this in mind.

THE light draught packet Billy Parsons takes her departure this day for Wheeling and Parkersburg. Shippers will bear this in mind.

A VIGILANT no paper says the Julia was driven by a severe storm from below Grimes's Island, 50 miles or four miles down the river, on a sand bar, breaking her rudder and sustaining other slight injuries.

THE steamer Louisville Courier-Journal, Captain J. H. Bigley and Wm. Cowan arrived from Evansville yesterday with tows of empty barges, and have laid up at Pittsburgh. Capt. S. McDonald is on her way up with an empty tow.

THE United States mail packet will leave the foot of Wood street for Geneva Company's wharfboat at 5 P. M. this evening. This will be the last departure from Pittsburgh until after the repairs have been made to the locks.

THE Natchez, now on a trip to New Orleans, will lay up for necessary repairs upon her arrival there, and will not again come out until the cotton season opens, when she will re-enter the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade.

THEODORE SNOWDEN, Esq., under whose direction the magnificent new locks of the Louisville and Portland canal were built, has, we understand, been appointed engineer of the new reservoir and water works of Cincinnati at a salary of $5,000 a year.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—Goodrich's Directory and Guide we have published a third edition of this important work, which supersedes all others. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE new boats on the slack water arrive and depart on time. These boats were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. They want any further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharf boat. Eight A. M. and Four P. M. are the hours of departure.

THE Tom Rees sunk the barge Annie R. Reaver at Gretna, near New Orleans, Friday night. The barge contained nearly 2,000 iron rails (about 800 tons), the property of Vanderbilt, and consigned to the commander of the Rees, and Mr. Sam. Woodard, agent of the Memphis and Ohio offices. It will be raised and the railroad iron saved.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing on Thursday next, the steamer Comet will regularly make her locks, of which notice will be given through the COMMERCIAL. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlisle, agent.

THE new dredge boat launched at Elizabeth is building for the use of Col. Merrill, at Glass House Point, and other points, and the building under the superintendence of our accomplished young friend, R. L. Wood, Esq., is said by all who have examined her, and when finished will be one of the most complete ever constructed.

THE Cumberland combinations of steamboats, consisting of the Eldorville, Empire, Kia Hughes, Burkesville and Tobe Hurt, under the control and management of Superintendent Dix, has been very successful this season. The organization still exists without change, except the withdrawal of the Eldyville, Capt. Ryman being now on his own hook and running in the Louisville and Cairo trade.

STOCK CITY—The *Journal* of Saturday says: The river is at a stand still.

The Efiram Wood that left a few days since for the mouth of the Red River with a number of barges, passed Memphis yesterday.

The H. Duffee left on an excursion trip to Yankton.

The May Lowry, Capt. Garrett Boley, which was to have departed on yesterday will not go until this evening. She is loaded for Cheyenne.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Captain J. T. Buchanan is in receipt of a dispatch announcing the arrival at Vicksburg of the Mary Alice and tow—three barges with 1,110 tons of freight—in two days and ten hours from this port. This is the fastest towboat business run yet made hence to Vicksburg. Until it is beaten by better time the Mary Alice will wear the champion flag gotten up by Captain Burdeau for the quickest towboat trip in the Mississippi valley Transportation Line."

OUR pilots must be careful not to frust too much to the Monongahela marks for the water in the river below. The rise that struck Brunot's Island has apparently deepened the water in the Monongahela pool, and in consequence the marks show more water in the Ohio than there is in the river. A few days when the marks called for thirty inches there was but twenty inches at the ripple. Steamboat men are interested to explain this by an unusual lowering of the pools below, but in all probability the true explanation is the one given above. A little experience will soon enable our pilots to interpret the marks correctly. Any change in the marks themselves would be injudicious, as they never can be made to show exactly the water on the bars below, and it is much easier to make allowances with invariable marks than to calculate from those that are changed at the caprice of the waterbuster.

IN speaking of steam on the canals, the New York *Post*, of Saturday says: "The propeller Cathcart made a trial trip down the bay to illustrate the effect of a new steering and propelling apparatus, the invention of Captain J. S. Cathcart, of Washington, which, it is claimed, is especially adapted to boats used in canal navigation. In this invention the propeller is connected with the rudder, and is made to assist in the steering of the boat, consequently a very slight deflection of the rudder is required to give the proper course of the vessel, little or no wash is created to injure the banks of the canal. The Cathcart, with 160 tons of cargo on board, steamed, it is reported, six knots an hour, without any perceptible swell in her wake, and answered the helm admirably. After her trip the Cathcart left for Buffalo, by way of the Erie canal.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The new steamboat being built by Samuel T. Hambleton at his shipyard, Seventeenth ward, for Capt. A. M. Story of Joseph M. Story, saw mill and lumber yard, is in 206 feet over all, 37 feet beam and 6 feet hold. It is very clean and easy model, and will do credit to the builder. She is being built for Story's new cement and lumber movement, which consists of an iron pulley 20 inches in diameter, and one 14 feet in diameter on the main shaft of the wheel, and from the latter there are two pressed paper pulleys 30 inches in diameter, all of them 12 inch face, propelled by two 16 by 24 inch rubber belts attached to the main pulley. Mr. Story proposes to give a wheel 25 feet in diameter, with 14 buckets, 20 revolutions per minute. The several machinists say that he is going to create a revolution in steamboat machinery.

THE St. Louis *Times* publishes the following pungent, interesting and pointed letter from Commodore Roilingpin to the Board of United States Engineers, now on board steamer Big Woods, dated July 20, 1871. GENTS:I write you these few lines to congratulate you on the success attending your deliberations at the meeting just brought to a close at Washington. I have watched your proceedings with a jealous eye, and am pleased to say that the Woods only carries nine hundred tons, and the Woods, bless-ods, cork-screw chair, jack-knife, back-action water-proof cylinder timbers, and the thousand other 'apparatus' which your wisdom has seen fit to declare necessary to load the boat to amount to more than that weight and you know a fellow don't like to be swamped; but I'll try and pull through by towing a barge. Your code of signals are good, 'Whistling in the fog' is a capital idea. I always whistle on such occasions, and generally when running dark streets and graveyards. This rule was doubtless suggested by nature, and will be readily understood by boatmen. It is only to be regretted that you didn't prescribe how often they should whistle their whistles. I can't quite agree with you in regard to the 'fog horn.' I don't think it practical out here for a chap to 'blow his horn.' I never underlook it but once in my life, and my wife didn't know me for six weeks afterward only by my voice. I agree with you that all officers, including the chamberhand, should be rounded and licensed, the barkeeper alone excepted. The enormous price he generally pays for the hot should entitle him to the square deal, and the Mississippi to draw too. You can't be too right with chambermaids. Some of the worst explosions I ever knew was caused by this class. It may be added, however, that the Captain's wives did the blowing up. Your idea of having the Local Inspector carry the key to the safety valve is a good one. This will relieve the engineer from all responsibility and enable him to sleep sounder on watch. It will also give a feeling of security to passengers not heretofore enjoyed. As a precautionary measure, looking to the public safety, it could not be improved upon otherwise than having the steam manufactured on shore. Discipline in case of accident is also essential, especially in case of explosions. At such times every man should know his place. Thus far I have been able to know mine, but I regret to say I have seen many who didn't. They had lost their heads. A committee, whose duty it should be to provide feather beds for people to light on when returning from a first-class blow up, would be a big thing. On the whole I think your deliberations calculated to meet the desired end, and in a very few years you can dial and sail away. Our work is accomplished; disaster on the great Mississippi has become impossible; there is nothing left to navigate it but the primeval catfish.

"COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN."

P. S.—The Bull-of-the-Woods is still knocking a bump at the mouth of Duck creek, and I think I'll let her rip-take. So please accept my checks; I can't stand the raise; I've quit. C. R.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

H P Schwartz, 1 case mdse. Wilson, M & Co, 1 coffin case. Raley & R, 10 bills boots. Kramer & V, 25 bxs Holmes, bell & Co, 2 bxs watches. McNair, R & Co, 1 bxs ware. W. Paul & Keller, 1 rotary pump. W Haslage, 5 bxs cheese. Moffatt, Co, 1 case mdse. N Haslage, 5 bxs cheese. Hare & B, 2 bxs hats. S C Miller & Co, 1 bxs mdse. John A & Co, 1 case tobacco. Robert Brown, 3 do frames. White, Dr & Nicks, 1 do do. Pickergill & Co, 1 bx mdse. Hare & B, 2 bxs hats. S C Miller & Co, Pittsburgh Roll Company, 1 coil cold iron. Erskine & Co, 3 G. Kane, 1 bx fodder, 11 calves. Joseph Kurtz, 30 do. Scott & Gleal, 22 bxs wheat. W Wilson & Son, 1 bx mdse. Rhoe McFaddin, 7 crates empty bottles. Allegheny Valley Railroad, 1st plank. L Oppenheimer, 1 bx mdse. Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, 1 car ice. Henderson Brothers, 1 car lime. Star Fire Brick Company, 1 car clay. H Conroy & Son, 1 empty car-tory, 1 bx butter. William Elliott, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

F Shields, 45 sks wheat. M Seibert & Co, 3 bbls varnish. Pittsburgh Brass, 2 pkgs castings. Hall & S, 1 bbl old metal. Ben Feldberg, 1 lot 2 goods. W H Rankin & Co, 1 bbl chop feed. J W Renggenberger, 1 car oats. S B Floyd & Co, 1 do oats. Voigt, M & Co, 1 do brooms. H Bee, Jr, 11 bbls onions, 30 do apples. A Bemantler, 1 bx oil. J A Graff & Co, 25 bbls apples, 11 do onions. T Clenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour. Wm Sommer & Co, 50 sewing machines. Dallinger & S, 25 bbls whisky. C H Gum & Co, 45 bbls clay. R E Schmertz, 2 casks broken glass. S Hamilton & Co, 25 plano stools. 1 box mdse. M Hoffman, 1 box mdse. Dilworth, H & Co, 3 bbls can wax. Watt, Lang & Co, 2 bbls hair and bristles. Dalzell & Townsend, 5 do do. Rees Owens, 10 tcs dried beef. Dalzell & Townsend, 5 do do. Wm Sommer & Co, 1 bbl chocolate. Brashear & Co, 8 tcs meat. Dilworth, H & Co, 10 bbls lard oil. Wm Sommer & Co, 1 bbl chocolate. J W Wilson & Son, 5 bbls shade trees. Young & Murphy, 1 cider mill. R I Hamilton & Co, 2 bbls vinegar. A Schneider & H Hanna & Co, 2 tcs shoulders. W B Hays & Son, 5 tcs dried beef. E H Rees & Bro, 1 bbl mdse. J Painter, 1 bbl mdse. Thos Shields & Co, 1 bbl eggs. W Bradley & Co, 1 bbl mdse. Wm Sommer & Co,

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Bismarck Consents to the Evacuation of the Paris Forts August 31—Release of Communist Prisoners—Bishop Dupanloup Summoned to Rome—Abolition of the Catholic Affairs Department in Germany, &c., &c.

Movements of Emperor William.

BERLIN, July 26.—Emperor William leaves Ems on Tuesday for Coblentz and Wiesbaden. From the latter place he will proceed to Gastein, where he will probably meet the Emperor of Austria.

Catholic Affairs Department Abolished.

The *Provincial Correspondence* states that the separate Ministerial Department for Catholic Affairs has been done away with, and that its abolition is due to the difficulties originating in the decisions of the late Ecumenical Council.

Affairs in Roumania.

VIENNA, July 26.—Prince Charles of Roumania, refuses to sign the Railway contract, and his ministers threaten to resign, and should the Prince find it difficult to form a new Cabinet it is expected he will abdicate.

Evacuation of Paris Forts—Release of Communist Prisoners—Bishop Dupanloup Summoned to Rome.

PARIS, July 26.—It is said President Thiers has induced Bismarck to consent to the evacuation of the Paris forts still held by the German troops, and the entire department of the Oise and Seine et Oise, on or before the 31st of August.

Many Communist prisoners who were sent to different French forts have been released.

It is rumored that Cardinal Antonelli has summoned Bishop Dupanloup to Rome.

The French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—In the Assembly to-day a proposition was introduced to substitute taxes on salt and incomes for those on tobacco and raw materials. Minister Fonter Quertier opposed the proposition, but he left it in the hands of the Assembly, by which it was finally referred to a committee.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Third Game Between the Mutuals of New York and the Keokuguns—The Former the Victors, 12 to 9—Members of the Keokong Club Expelled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 26, 1871.

At three o'clock this afternoon the Mutuals and Keokongas commenced their third game of the championship series. It terminated in the second victory in favor of the Mutuals. The first game was won by the Keokongas, while on their eastern tour last month, score five to three. The Mutuals won the second game to-day later by a score of thirteen to nothing, and to-day in one of the most hotly contested and evenly played games of the season they won by a score of twelve to nine, the result being doubtful during the entire progress of the game, the advantages and leading in the score vibrating from one side to the other. Owing to the threatening indications of the weather there was but a small attendance. We give below the batting score:

KEOKONGAS—Hallingan, s. s., 2, 2, 2; Carri, 2d b., 4, 1, 1; Goldsmith, 3d b., 1, 0, 3; Dean, left f., 2, 1, 0; Foran, 1st b., 4, 0, 0; Quinn, c., 3, 3, 3; Matthews, p., 4, 0, 1; Armstrong, c. f., 2, 2, 1; Kelly, r. f., 3, 0, 1.

MUTUALS—Pearce, s. s., 5, 2, 2; Mills, 1st b., 3, 3, 2; Smith, 3d b., 3, 2, 2; Walters, p., 4, 1, 1; Hart, 1st b., 2, 2, 2; Mills, r. f., 2, 2, 2; Ferguson, c., 3, 1, 1; Patterson, 3d b., 3, 0, 2; Wright, c. f., 4, 0, 1.

Keokongas—One, naught, four, one, naught, one, naught, naught, two—total 9.

Mutuals—Two, naught, two, naught, three, naught, naught, two, three, 12.

Passed balls—Keokongas two, Mutuals three.

Time of game, two hours. J. Stoppiet, of the Keystones of Fort Wayne, acted as umpire during the first four innings, but failing to give satisfaction, he was ousted and F. Walker, of the Summit City Club, put in his place and the game proceeded satisfactorily to the end.

Lennon and Sellman were expelled from the Keokongas nine last night at a meeting of the Board of Directors. There were four charges presented against them, each of which they denied. The first charge is against Lennon alone, for abandoning the club during the game with the Atlantics. The remaining charges are made against both of them, for refusing to obey orders of the directors and officers of the club, for refusing to practice as required in the contract, for disorderly conduct and intemperate habits, for quitting the club in Fort Wayne without getting leave of the officers or assigning any reason for doing so.

WINNEPEG.

Orange Procession on the 12th—Arrival of Emigrants—The Indians.

TORONTO, July 26.—Winnepeg dates to the 12th of July are received. The first Orange procession ever seen in the Northwest marched through the streets of Winnepeg on that day. They had banners and wore the regalia of the order, but had no band. About one hundred members mustered.

About six hundred emigrants had arrived. The great bulk of new arrivals had gone to the Pembina and Rat Creek district, where they are thickly settled.

A band of Red Lake Indians have recently arrived, and are watching their chances near Portage to attack the Sioux, who have been living there for a few years past.

Arrangements have been made for sending eleven of the Toronto Lacross club to play a match against the Knickerbocker club of Brooklyn, New York, present champions of the United States, on Saturday, August 5th. The Toronto eleven leave this city for New York on Wednesday next. During their visit they will also play a match with the Manhattan club.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Late Anvices from Central and South American States.

KINGSTON, JAM., July 26.—The steamer Henry Chauncy has arrived, bringing advices from Aspinwall to the 21st inst. All the political prisoners confined in Panama have been released.

Work on the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad has been resumed.

Advices from Costa Rica report the country quiet and the Government strong.

News from Guatemala is that the revolutionists are in possession of the Capital. President Cerna has been defeated, and has fled. General Grandos is Provisional President.

Valparaiso dates of the first inst. have been received. Errazuriz has been elected President through the exertion of the priests.

Callao advices are to the 14th of July. The Peruvian Government had ordered the disarming of the fleet as a precaution against any trouble during the coming election. Nothing of importance was excited. It was rumored that Prado had bribed the fleet to aid him in landing a large force in Callao harbor. In the fight which took place all of the guns was considerably damaged by fire in Callao.

CHICAGO.

Are Telegraph Companies Responsible for Blunders in the Transmission of Cipher Messages—Crops in Wisconsin—Seduction, Abandonment, Death—Arrest of Four of the Leaders in the Mecara Lynching.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A case of great interest to the mercantile community, has been determined to-day, in the Circuit Court in this city, Judge Williams presiding. Suit was brought by Milward et al. vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has been pending some five years. In November, 1866, Milward & Co. received a cipher message from Baltimore, by which they were advised to purchase "sheen," causing the loss of the purchase of provisions of over six thousand dollars. The decision rendered by the Court absolved the defendant from all responsibility on account of the error alleged to have occurred in the message.

It is generally believed that Southern Missouri will have only about half an average crop of wheat, but rye, oats, barley and corn are good.

Sarah J. Nurse, a young daughter of a wealthy farmer of Burton township, Adams county, committed suicide last Sunday by taking strychnine. She had been seduced and abandoned.

W. J. Daniels, of Gilman, Ill., one of the principals in the noted Daniels-Watseka Wabash case, some time ago, for the murder of his boy, has been arrested with three others by order of the Governor, for the act. He has engaged Hons. Lawrence, W. and O'Brien, of Peoria, to defend him in the trial. It seems that there is a bloody feud existing between the towns of Gilman and Watseka, and some charge on the citizens of the latter place the action of Governor Palmer in arresting the ringleaders of the lynching party.

FIRES.

Fredericton, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 26.—Very destructive fires have occurred in Fredericton, N. B. Some fourteen or fifteen buildings, nearly all of which were occupied for the sale of ship stores, were burned. Loss to insurance companies estimated at $50,000; actual loss nearly four times the sum.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—River six feet, having fallen one foot in two hours. Rain to-day; cloudy to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The river has fallen four inches, with eighteen inches in the chute, and six feet on Portland bar. Light showers just before noon; cloudy and close. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo. The J. S. McDonald arrived from below, and filled up at the foot of Sand Island.

Local inspectors W. T. Reynolds, Jr., and Geo. Houghton, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the collision of the Mollie Ebert and the packet boat Wm. Cowan, near the mouth of Salt river on the 10th of April last. They decided that the pilot of the Cowan was to blame for not giving the signal in the regulation distance, and that the pilot of the Ebert was to blame in not reping promptly and clearly when it was given. The sentence is suspension of Lyons B. Mathews, pilot of the Ebert, for sixty days, and Wm. Freibugher, pilot of the Cowan for thirty days. The Falls Pilot and barges leave for St. Louis tomorrow. The Little Barnhardt arrived from Ironton with pig iron.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 26.—Weather cloudy and wet till evening; now clearing up. River fallen three inches. Port List: Up—Fayette, 3 A. M.; Camella, 12 M.; Emma Floyd, 3 P. M.; Ada Heileman, 3 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Torascon, 4 P. M.; Fanny Bradley, 5 P. M.; Florence Lee, 5 P. M., all with medium trips. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—River falling, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy; light rain this morning. Departed—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 26.—Port list: John Lumsaden, Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Sallie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Bell and barges, 7 P. M.; Buiseville, Louisville packet, 8 P. M. River fell two inches. Cloudy. Mercury 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Arrived—Mollie McPike, Andy Johnson and Northwestern, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Utah Peoria; Mary McDonald, Lexington; Julia, Vicksburg; Columbia, White river. Departed—Ida, Omaha; Moonstone, Illinois; Kellogg and barges and Belfast, New Orleans; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; City of Pekin, Tennessee river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Andy Johnson and Mollie McPike, Keokuk. River still falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Cloudy and pleasant; mercury 78. River stationary. Up—Belle St. Louis. Down—Batesville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—No arrivals or departures.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 26.—Cattle animated under light receipts, 200 cars against 355 last week; quality of stock fair and holders confident, but no advance was obtained; sales 66 Illinois steers 1,044 to 1,415 lbs. at $5 50@6 80; Ohio 1,140 to 1,209 lbs at $5 25@6 25; 20 Michigan 1,207 to 1,240 lbs at $5 25@6 25; 31 Kentucky at $5 85; 320 Indiana 817 to 1,300 lbs at $4 50@6 50; 20 Illinois at $4 50@6 50; 40 unchanged; 100 Texas at $2 85@3 75; 70 Indiana 81 to 96 lbs at $4 25@5 25; 100 Canada 1,007 to 1,200 lbs at $4 25@5 25; 2,146 Canada lambs 68 to 67 lbs at $6 50@7 12½. Hogs quiet and firm; sales 36 at $4 75@5.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF L. S. AND M. S. RAILROAD IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July, 26.—The Stockholders' meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway will be held in this city to-morrow, for the transaction of important business pertaining to the road. It is understood that the main objects of the meeting are to decide the question of providing for the immediate construction of a second track from Buffalo to Toledo by the issue of a sufficient amount of stock, and the declaration of a stock dividend. It is believed both purposes will absorb the fifteen millions of stock which the company have power to issue.

NEW SHORE LINE ROUTE.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Improved Shore Line between this city and Boston and New York was inaugurated to-day by an excursion to New London Harbor on the new steam ferryboat Thames River, in which several hundred prominent railroad men of New York and New England participated. Speeches were made by President Bissell, of the New York, Boston and Providence road; Scranton, of the Short Line; Superintendent Folsom, of the Boston and Providence, and Yeamans, of the Canal Road; Mayor Lewis, of New Haven, and others.

RAILROAD MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, ME., July 26.—A railroad meeting called to act in the interest of Senator Hamlin's bill which contemplates aid from the government in the building of a great railroad from Lewiston, Maine, to Chicago to Portland, met here to-day. Governor Perham was chosen Chairman. Senator Hamlin addressed the meeting, saying he came for private conference, not to make a speech, and it was his object to obtain, not to give information. He favored railroads to the West, but was opposed to gigantic monopolies.

SALE OF THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE ROAD.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: We are informed, upon what we consider a reliable authority, that the owners of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad yesterday completed a purchase of the Union and Titusville Railroad. It is understood that the purchasers agree to lay a third rail upon the road and to keep freights down to the present rates. We understand that they are bound to do all this, we have not heard. It is needless to say that this important news is most unwelcome to the business community. Nobody blames the purchasers; for they have the right to buy what is offered for sale. But toward those who sold he Union road, and sold out Titusville interests, the feeling of the people is a bitter but just kind.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

BURLINGTON, IA., July 26.—The annual election of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad was held in this city to-day. The old board of directors were elected with one change, C. E. Perkins being elected a director.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, July 26.—In the House to-day, a bill to enable the purchasers of railroads to take and operate the same, which is claimed to involve a plan to enable parties to get possession of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, was defeated by a large majority.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has remained considerably the Southern States on Tuesday night, but is now again falling. It remains low west of Louisiana and northward to Nebraska. The low pressure which was on Tuesday afternoon in Minnesota has moved eastward, and is now extending to Lake Ontario, where the pressure was fallen decidedly. The small area of low barometer which was on Tuesday afternoon southeast of New Jersey has increased considerably in the Southern States. High northeasterly winds prevailed on Tuesday afternoon on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, and the storm was felt slightly from Rhode Island to Virginia. Clouds and rain continue in New England and in the vicinity of the storm. Light rain has fallen in Michigan to Minnesota, but cloudy and threatening weather continues from Missouri to the Gulf. A storm is now reported in Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather is probable for the upper lakes on Thursday. No material change is indicated for the Gulf coast and Southern States. An area of low barometer will probably move eastward from Lake Huron, with fresh southerly winds on Lake Erie and Ontario, and cloudy and threatening weather north and northeast of Massachusetts.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Scoundrel.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Some fifteen months ago eight young men of Washington county, all cousins, went to the house of an old man named McConnells, in that county, bound the old man and his wife and all outraged the person of their daughter. Two were afterwards caught and lynched, two sent to prison, and yesterday another one named E. H. Hatchell was captured at Richardson, in Grundy, Mead county, where he was teaching school, and today conveyed through the city to Washington county for trial. Hatchell is a one-armed man, said to be a desperate character, and to have committed many outrages during the war, which on account of the loss of an arm peculiar to both, were laid to the charge of the notorious Champ Ferguson.

Horse-Thief Arrested.

Albert Spencer, claiming to be from Mercer county, Ky., was arrested to-day in Portland, with two horses which he confessed to have stolen in Mercer, in company with a man named Kitt, who was not captured.

NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

Convention at Niagara Falls—Adjourned to Meet in Pittsburgh August 6th.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 26.—At the general convention of the nail manufacturers of the United States held here for the purpose of effecting an arrangement for a uniform scale of prices throughout the country, O. H. Washburne, of Providence, R. I., was appointed chairman, and James C. Holden, of New York, Secretary. Thirty-three mills were represented, which turn out six million kegs of nails per annum. Several matters of importance were discussed without taking definite action. The convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh August 6th.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ellen Slepney, colored, mother of the boy Rolla Garrett, killed in Louisville a short time ago in self-defense by another colored boy named Bell, died yesterday from grief at the tragic death of her child.

Joseph French, for many years cashier of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, left the office early Tuesday morning, since which nothing definite or satisfactory can be learned of his movements, and it is feared he has become deranged and wandered away. No reasons of a financial or domestic character are known that would tend to unsettle his mind, but it was occasioned by the speech of Hon. Henry Barns last week, who was an intimate friend of Mr. French.

A party of Indians reached Gallatin Valley, near Gallatin City, Montana, and carried off a large amount of stock and killed two men. They are supposed to be Piegans. Citizens and troops from Fort Ellis are in pursuit.

Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, has been elected to the Chair of Surgery, in the Ohio Medical College, made vacant by the death of Dr. Blackman.

Charles Hosmer, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, at the age of eighty-six. Many years ago he published the *Connecticut Courant*.

The Free Institute of Industrial Science in Worcester, Mass., the only institution of the kind in the country, graduated its first class yesterday, consisting of sixteen young men.

Professor Wayne, to whom was committed the chemical analysis of the stomach and contents of Jas. McAdox, who died on the streets of Newport, Ky., on Sunday night, averring that he had been poisoned by John Mitheringham, reported to-night to the jury that there was no evidence of poison, whereupon Mitheringham, as well as Mrs. Carroll, for whose benefit the latter was alleged to have come from custody.

The campaign on the repeal of the Sunday laws in Cincinnati promises active. The organization of the German societies that propose war against the Sunday laws numbers twenty-nine organizations, having a membership of nearly one thousand principals. They have appointed three from each society to circulate petitions. On the other hand, petitions to the German Congress are being circulated, to be asked if he knew of any person being whipped by disguised persons, replied that a white man named Ferguson was captured in a house of ill-fame and severely whipped to death by them. A negro man was prosecuted for firing the house, but escaped punishment. He was tried and convicted, but pardoned by Governor Bullock. The frequent pardons have proved much mischief. A little while after the above mentioned conviction a white man was convicted for living in adultery with a negro woman, but through the efforts of Governor Bullock's prosecuting officer the man's sentence was changed to a fine. During the proceeding, citizens whipped a white man and negro woman who were living in the same way. Petitions in these occurrences. People resorted to such punishment because of the failure of justice through the indiscriminate pardons by Governor Bullock.

PATENTS EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of Alf. Monier, of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and William H. Fee, of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of white lead.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

There are now in Washington three members of the Cabinet—Secretaries Boutwell and Delano and Attorney General Akerman. Secretary Robeson is expected to return to-morrow, and Secretary Belknap in a few days.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, July 26.—At a thinly attended meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance to-day, the merits of several candidates for Governor were discussed. Rev. Dr. Marvin said he had talked with General Butler, who would probably issue a manifesto wherein he would plant himself firmly on the prohibitory platform, and in case of his nomination and election, Dr. Marvin said he was confident, he would make the city as hot for rum sellers as he made New Orleans for rebels. There was a disposition to indorse the General on the spot, but the Alliance finally decided to await his written pledge.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Hundred Barrel Strike at Reno.

A Similar Well on Church Run—Strike at Driftwood—Matters at Allemagoozleum City.

NEW HUNDRED BARREL WELL AT RENO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., July 26, 1871.

A new well was struck at Reno to-day, put down by Creswell & Co., and is producing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. This does not please the Reno Oil Company, as it is only ten feet from their No. 29, which is pumping ninety barrels at present.

CHURCH RUN.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: A one hundred barrel well was struck upon lease No. 4, Maguire farm, yesterday afternoon. It is owned by David Harris, Esq., and Messrs. McLaughlin and Belah. This is undoubtedly the largest producing well upon the farm.

DRIFTWOOD.

We learn from the Petroleum Center *Record* that a new well was finished at Driftwood on Saturday, and commenced pumping oil Monday, and Tuesday morning was yielding forty barrels per day. It is located on the Huff farm, and is owned by John W. Guiford, and H. C. Wachter, of Petroleum Center, and Robert Orr, of Columbia farm.

ALLEMAGOOZLEUM.

The *Record* has the following items from Allemagoozleum City and vicinity:

The Lockwood, Fisher & Co. wells are being pumped by "heads" at present, the three wells yielding eighty barrels daily.

The tools are fast in the new well on the Barker tract.

A "burner" was put in the Orton well, Metropolitan tract, a few days since. It is thought the production will be increased. This well is owned by our old friend, Sam. Orton.

Considerable oil can be dipped from some of the old abandoned wells situated a short distance below Allemagoozleum City.

The Wallace wells, Metropolitan tract, are yielding twenty barrels per day.

Several new wells are going down on the Brown farm, and one or two will soon be finished.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, regular,	$4 50
500 bbls upper road, Church Run	4 65
152 bbls Petroleum Center, 46 gravity	4 85
250 bbls Columbia, 46 gravity	4 85
175 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 80
225 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 82½
250 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 05

The market continues dull and inactive. It is generally remarked that available spot oil was scarcely ever less plenty along the canal than at present, and while there is but little demand for it, the price is well sustained. Very little faith is, however, felt that there will be any material rise during the year, for buyers' option all the year can be had at just about spot prices, they being offered at $4 75 on upper road and $4 90 on lower.

STATE NEWS.

Capt. Adams, of Beaver, lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association of Oil City last Thursday evening, on the subject of his explorations of the canons of the Colorado river and the resources of the country west of the Rocky Mountains. He gave a glowing account of the wild scenery of the canons, and of his perilous descent of the river between walls of rock 3,000 feet high. He paid a fitting tribute to Thaddeus Stevens, Secretary Stanton, Horace Greeley, Senator Nye and others who encouraged and assisted him in his perilous undertaking. He also alluded to the injustice done him by Major Powell, who made only a partial issue of the dangerous route, yet appropriated all the honors to himself.

James S. Johnson, of North East, has struck a strong vein of gas at a depth of 250 feet, sufficient to supply fuel to run the engine in his mill, and supply heat and light for his dwelling. This he estimates will save him at least $2,000 a year.

The *State Journal* says: A gentleman from Sunbury informs us that the cars arriving at that place from Williamsport on Saturday morning were thickly covered with ashes, which is reported to have been quite severe in its area. A fall of snow in July is an unusual phenomenon.

The wife of H. E. Farnham, of North East, died very suddenly on Tuesday morning about one o'clock. She worked hard all day Monday, ate a hearty meal about three P. M., and retired apparently as well as usual. About midnight she complained of being unwell. Her husband gave her medicine and she died soon after. She had been ailing for some time.

Preparations for the approaching Industrial Exposition are proceeding with great activity. Power Hall, covering one acre of ground, is now finished. All the departments are far in advance of last year in preparatory work. The price of single admission is fixed at twenty-five cents.

James Marshall, President of the United States and Canada Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company, has issued a call for the annual gathering of that association at Hooley's Opera House, Chicago, on Wednesday, October 4th.

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HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

EMMA EBERLE, the little girl who was severely injured on Saturday last by being run over on Chestnut street by a mineral wagon, is improving rapidly, and will be able to be about in a few days.

A STILL at the oil refinery of Messrs. Rafferty & Co., located on the Butler plank road, near Girty's Run, exploded yesterday afternoon. There was no oil in the still at the time, and consequently no damage was done except the destruction of the still. The explosion was caused by gas, which had been generating several days.

MR. JOSEPH PARK, proprietor of a drug store, corner North avenue and Federal street, met with a severe accident yesterday afternoon. While near Smith, While driving along the street in a buggy the horse took fright and started off at a rapid gait. When in front of the passenger station the animal was gave a sudden bound, throwing the buggy against a heavy wagon, and breaking away with the shafts and demolished the flight. Mr. Park, who had a firm hold on the reins, was jerked forward with great violence over the dashboard, and fell heavily to the ground. He fell on his face, and the horse kicked him on the back of the head, inflicting a very severe scalp wound. Mr. Park was picked up and carried into the store of Messrs. Straw & Co., at Penn and Sixth street, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Sykes. Besides the wound on the head, he received severe contusions on the face and forehead. Mr. Park was removed to his home on Jackson street, this city, in a carriage. The buggy was considerably damaged, but the horse was stopped before it sustained any injury.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETKER will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Webster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, July 26, 11:28 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force required	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.79	..	71	..	S.	12	22	3	3
Cairo.....	30.00	..	81	..	S. W.	7	20	2	0
Chicago, Ill.....	29.87	..	69	..	S. W.	7	20	2	0
Cincinnati, O.....	29.91	..	73	..	S. W.	7	20	2	0
Cleveland, O.....	29.91	..	71	..	S. W.	7	20	2	0
Davenport, Iowa.....	29.86	..	71	..	S. W.	7	20	2	0
Detroit, Mich.....	29.82	..	71	..	S. W.	11	60	4	0
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.07	..	81	..	S. W.	5	12	1	0
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.141	..	72	..	S. W.	5	12	1	0
New Orleans.....	30.08	..	87	..	S. W.	5	12	1	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.08	..	67	..	S. W.	2	02	1	0
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.91	..	79	..	S. W.	7	20	2	0
St. Paul.....	29.94	..	..	..	S.	0	0	0	0

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, severe violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

[Signed] W. B. HAZARD,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

NOT POISONED.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation of the Death of Bryan Flanegan—The "Doctors Disagree," but the Jury are Clear of Opinion That the Man Died From Natural Causes—The Verdict.

The Coroner's jury empannelled to investigate the case of Bryan Flanegan, who died suddenly at his residence on the South Side about two weeks since, under circumstances which led to the suspicion that he had died of poison, met last evening at the Coroner's office, and after hearing the testimoney of Doctors McCord, McCook, Sutton and Donnelly, who made the *post mortem* examination, agreed upon a verdict without any difficulty.

As is usual in such cases the "Doctor's disagree" in some points but were all of the opinion that the symptoms attending the death, and the disarrangements formed in organs might have been the result of natural causes. Dr. McCord, who was first called, described the appearance of the internal organs of the man and the symptoms before death, as they have been described to him, and the other physicians were all of opinion that he, Dr. McCord, was right in calling the attention of the Coroner to the case, as the symptoms as they had been described to him were those that would be produced by the introduction of poison in the stomach, and although such symptoms might be brought about by natural causes, that fact could only be ascertained a by post mortem in the case.

Dr. Sutton, who made the examination, assisted by the physicians, described fully the examination in which the organs were found: The heart was healthy, but the lungs were diseased, there were two large inflamed or red spots on the inner or mucus membrane of the stomach; one near the upper orifice near the lower orifice; the first piece of intestine or duodenum below the stomach was softened, but the main intestines were in a healthy condition with the exception of constipation. They might have been produced, he said, by natural causes, but if the man was healthy when he retired to bed, it is hardly probable that such a condition of the stomach could have been produced idiopathically. He did not wish to be understood as saying that the man had been poisoned, but the symptoms prior to death, as described to him by Mr. Cord and by him detailed, and the condition in which the organs were found would indicate that some foreign substance had been taken into the stomach.

Dr. Donnelly was next called, and having assisted in the post mortem, agreed with Dr. Sutton as to the condition in which the organs were found, and while he admitted that such a state of affairs might be produced by poison, did not think that the deceased had died by poison.

Dr. McCook was the next witness, and his testimony settled the matter in the minds of the jury. He was fully satisfied that the man had died from natural causes; that he did not think there was any more poison in the stomach of deceased than there was in the rest of the body at that time. The symptoms might have been, and in his opinion were, produced by natural causes, yet he, Dr. McCook, was in the matter was right and proper, and such as any discreet man would have taken under the circumstances.

The jury, after a few moments deliberation, were unanimously of the opinion that the deceased, Bryan Flanegan, had died from natural causes, and so found in their verdict.

This should be satisfactory to those who have been so busy in creating public feeling in the matter, as it is a full vindication of the family of deceased, against whom suspicion was raised.

The Primary Elections.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The time is fast approaching for the nomination of candidates for the various city offices. The delegate system has been abolished, and the Crawford County system adopted. This is very good so far as it goes, but the City Executive Committee have left the door open for the most stupendous and barefaced frauds to be perpetrated. When the honest masses of the Republican party demanded a change from the old corrupt and fraudulent manner of making nominations, it was expected that in the future every possible safeguard would be thrown around those nominations, in order to have them conducted fairly and honorably. But such is not the case. Why did not the City Executive Committee have left a resolution authorizing the different boards to be sworn? Is it not a well known fact to every citizen that frauds are the order of the day at every election held in this city where there have not been more or less safeguards instituted?

Now the honest voters of the Republican party demand and call upon the members of the City Republican Executive Committee to come out and convince the public that they desire a fair and honest election. For instance, at a meeting of the committee a good resolution authorizing all the election boards in the city to be sworn, and otherwise adopt measures by which any and all frauds which may be attempted will have been committed at the primary elections may be fully investigated. I have talked with several of the candidates for the different offices, and I find that all of them are willing to submit their claims to the popular and fair vote of the legal Republican voters, are in favor of this measure. What honest man would dare to oppose it? and as for those as any one of the candidates secures the nomination by fraud and corruption, as sure will he be to be beaten at the general election. The time has gone by—I trust never to return—when the honest voters will vote for and support the nominee, no matter how or by what means he may have procured his nomination. It will be well for dishonest politicians to understand this in time.

Give us a fair and square nomination, and in this city, where we have two-thirds Republican majority, we will elect our candidates.

TENTH WARD.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NELLY HOLMES, charged before Alderman Butler with keeping a lawless house, was committed to jail in default of bail for her appearance at court.

GEORGE PAINE, charged before Alderman Mc-Master with larceny, after a hearing yesterday was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at court.

FANNY WEIGAND, according to the allegations of Mary Bell, made before Alderman McMasters yesterday, has appropriated a linen suit belonging to the latter. A warrant was issued, Fanny arrested and held for a hearing.

DENNIS FARRELL was arrested yesterday and committed to jail by Alderman McMasters on the oath of Margaret Doyle, his wife, who alleges that Peter turned her out of the house and threatened to kill her.

JOHN HALL was charged before Alderman McMasters yesterday on oath of Alex. Knox, with larceny as bailee of eight sacks. Knox alleges that Hall purchased eight sacks of oats from him, and promised to return the sacks, which he failed to do. A warrant was issued.

THE KIDNEY was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman McMasters, who held him to bail for his appearance at Court on a charge of larceny. Casselman Little, the prosecutor, alleges that a few days since he came to the city and left his horse and buggy standing on Wood street, and when he came out the "rig" was gone. He subsequently found it in possession of Kidney.

MICHAEL PATUSKY, a helper at the American Iron Works, Allegheny, was severely injured yesterday, while conveying a "bloom" from the furnace to the rolls. The bloom, which weighed about two hundred pounds, slid off the very hot, fell upon the "carriage" on his foot, bruising and crushing it so that amputation will be necessary.

MR. WM. TANWELL made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging John Riley and John Brock with malicious mischief. The parties reside in Ross township, and the prosecutor alleges that the accused erected a fence across the public road, to the inconvenience of the citizens generally. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

WM. MCPHERSON was arrested and taken before Alderman McMasters yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Joseph Watson. Watson is a blacksmith and rented a shop from McPherson, and it appears that he was in arrears for rent, whereupon McPherson entered the shop and took possession, and when Watson came in ejected him forcibly.

MR. ERNEST, the janitor of the Seventh ward school house, while standing on a ladder yesterday, lost his balance and fell a distance of ten or fifteen feet, lighting on the brick pavement in the school yard. He was picked up insensible and carried to his residence on Logan street, where he soon after recovered and returned to his work, having been only severely stunned.

J. F. KEMPLE, who some months since got himself into difficulty in Allegheny City by issuing checks on banks in which he had no deposits, has been at the business again, it appears. A few days since he entered the store of Mrs. Leite and had a check cashed, which Mr. S. afterwards presented at the bank and was informed it was worthless. The victim then made information before Alderman Donnell against Kemple, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

HENRY COLEMAN made information before Alderman Nichols yesterday charging James Grierson and George McKnight with assault and battery. The accused are blacksmiths, and it appears did some work for the prosecutor for which he neglected to pay. After frequenting payment several times and failing to obtain the money, one of the "sons of Vulcan" met the prosecutor and gave him a severe beating, and the following day the other treated him to another dose. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

THE Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing containing no coal tar. Water and fire-proof, elastic, pliable and suitable for any style of roof. For sale at Works or on roof. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 98 Water street.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

Further Developments of the Operations of the Late Bogus Firm—A Tobacco Store Opened by Them in this City—The Store Meets the Same Fate as the Wood Street House.

The operations of the late bogus firm of L. J. Blanchard & Co., wholesale grocers, on Wood street, it appears, was not confined to Pittsburgh, but extended also to this city. Some three or four weeks ago the same firm rented an elegant store room in the Masonic Hall building, corner south Diamond street and Gay alley, and fitted up the room for a wholesale tobacco store. They made great preparations to carry on an extensive trade, and the room was fitted up in an elegant manner.

The store was opened on the same day as the Pittsburgh house, and closed the same evening, the members of the firm being compelled to take a hasty departure. The new house although opened only a few days appeared to do quite a thriving business, there being numerous large arrivals of tobacco at the establishment. The firm conducted operations in precisely the same manner as they did in the Wood street house, by a bonding the name of a responsible man in the same business, as the "sonior member" of the firm, and securing credit under the representations made by the parties with whom they transacted business, that they were dealing with bona fide firms. The name adop